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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1871. NO. 132.

FIRST EDITION.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Tennessee Safe in Port.

THE COMMISSION AT WORK.

What Had Been Done---What Was Intended.

Strong Feeling Favorable to Annexation--False Reports--Getting at the Facts.

From Our Correspondent Attached to the Commission.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, February 3, } Via NEW YORK, February 20, 1871. }

Arrival at Samana.

The Tennessee arrived here day before yesterday evening, but did not land formally till to-day. We had a very prosperous voyage to Samana, but as the Government has no facilities whatever for sending coal out to ships of second rate, which are obliged to lie a mile and a half off, there was a detention of six days to get off coal on the launches of the ship.

Feeling in Favor of Annexation.

The Commission spent the time in hard work, and got statements from representations of all classes. Most of these are in favor of annexation. Many of the office-holders, however, are speculative whether they will be displaced by American officers; and while they did not raise the question with the Commission, they talked freely with some others. There is no system of internal taxation and it is a serious question whether the people would submit.

The Country Teeming with Riches.

The country is as rich as its most earnest friends have represented it. The season at present is very healthy, and the heat less oppressive than Washington summers. The people are very indolent, and the whole land seems asleep.

Land Titles at Samana.

The matter of land titles about the harbor of Samana was thoroughly investigated by the Commission, and copies of the record obtained. There is nothing whatever to show that any official of the United States is concerned in any operation of a private character in that section, but Fabens and O'Sullivan, with some associates of the former, have a lease of nearly all the water front, and for a considerable distance back, which has deep water in front of it. The grant is far below the usual rates, and the annual renewal is without regard to an increase in price. The annual consideration is $112 per year. Fabens has also imported lumber and other stores free of duty, under the idea that they were for the United States.

Characteristics of the People.

The people in that section are ignorant, and mostly live on bats. There is a mixture of half-dozen races, and a corresponding corruption of languages. The most prosperous part of the population is a negro colony which came out from Philadelphia in 1824. They now number 500, and are all Methodists.

Samana Harbor.

The harbor Samana will not admit ships of the second class. It will require a large appropriation to put the coal stations in proper condition, but it is capable of being made one of the finest in the world. The system of fortification will necessarily be nearly as extensive as that of New York harbor. There is no harbor at this place except for vessels below the fourth rate. All war steamers lie in the open roadstead with banked fires.

A Full and Fair Investigation.

The Commission is honestly arriving at a full and fair investigation. None of the members express their opinions.

Reception of the Commission by Baez.

The reception here by Baez was of a formal character, followed by a quite familiar conversation. The ceremony took place at the Executive mansion of the Republic. Delmonte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of War were present. Mr. Wade presented a statement of the action of Congress, and read the following letter of authority from President Grant:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., } January 15, 1871. }

"*His Excellency, B. Baez, President of the Republic of San Domingo:*

"SIR: In accordance with a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress of the United States, I have appointed three distinguished citizens of the United States, to wit: Hon. B. F. Wade, Senator; Hon. A. G. Sumner; President A. D. White, of Cornell University, and Dr. S. G. Howe, distinguished for his philanthropy, learning and service in relieving the blind and mute of much of the monotony and misery due to their infirmities, by opening to them the world of letters, as a commission to visit the Republic of San Domingo, and to obtain the information called for by resolution. Associated with these gentlemen is Dr. Julian G. Burton, Secretary to the same, a gentleman who has honored his country by serving it in a diplomatic capacity. I beg to introduce these gentlemen, and ask for them such kind offices. With great respect, your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT."

President Baez replied: "Gentlemen, I have read with much pleasure the autograph note which His Excellency, President Grant, has sent me through so highly appointed a medium. I understand that your mission, ordered by the Congress of the United States, is one absolutely of peace. This is the inspiration and object of the Republic. One of the grand motives which has produced these negotiations is that development of its riches by means of labor, and so to guarantee the existence of the liberty and property of the citizens. You may count on the most ample and absolute liberty in the exercise of your Commission. The Government offers whatever facilities may be found necessary, and will take especial pleasure in giving you every satisfaction. In making your investigation as to the spontaneity of the resolution of the Dominican people, we declare ardently that you will consult not only the immense majority in favor of annexation, but also those who are opposed to them."

The above is the official translation of the speech.

Baez Gives His Views.

After the formal speeches, the interview took the form of question and answer.

Baez asserted that the opposition to annexation was not with the Dominicans, but with the Haytiens. Cabral had no Dominican support worthy of notice; in fact, he was not in command of the force commonly styled his forces. The officers were Haytiens, and the whole life of the movement was with the Haytien authorities.

Mr. Wade here said that such a statement was so at variance with the commonly received opinion in the United States, that he felt constrained to ask whether it could be relied upon.

Baez replied that it was entirely accurate, and to show the basis for it, he produced the official letters giving detailed information of the arrangements made by the Haytiens for an incursion, nominally under Cabral, while the Commission was here, for the purpose of influencing its opinions. The case made out by Baez certainly showed deep hostility on the part of Hayti to Baez and his plans. The force with which Cabral was to operate was one regiment only, and the prospect that one or two more were about to join him. His real position is sixty miles west of Azua, and he has been constantly along the Haytien border. Even the Dominicans near him have taken no part, but fallen back as he advanced. Baez expressed great confidence that he had not overrated the desire of the people for annexation, but hoped the Commission would direct freely upon that point in all questions. A second less formal meeting was arranged at Baez's house.

How the Commission will Proceed.

Small parties of the scientific corps will be sent into the country from here in various directions. The Commission is proceeding in an unostentatious way, and is very industrious. It will report what it sees and discovers bearing upon the question embraced in the Senate resolution, but will express no opinion upon the policy of annexation. What was seen of the people around Samana was of little consequence, compared with the investigation into the value of the place as a naval station. All seemed to agree that if the present condition of finance would justify it, that the harbor where the coaling station is should be established by our Government by lease or purchase. The real investigation into the views and disposition of the people and resources of the country will begin here.

It is the present intention to go from this place some time next week to Azua, and visit the region around the bay of Sinae; thence proceed to the north side of the island, probably stopping at Port au Prince for one or two days, if deemed advisable. From Puerto Plata, on the north point near, either the Commission or small parties will visit the great plains to the south, and one or two of the principal inland cities.

Important Problems.

Thus far the problems which seem to be regarded as most important are the difficulty assimilating such a mixed population; the question whether our system of taxation would be submitted to; whether war with Hayti would not soon follow, and whether our treasury just now can stand the strain of the large appropriation which annexation would require immediately.

A Rich Country and a Lazy People.

The magnificence of the foliage and the beauty and grandeur of the mountains, and the richness of the country cannot be overlooked. There is, however, neither energy nor thrift.

The Return Home.

The Commission hoped to start home soon after the first of March. There has been no case of illness in the party, and the season is healthy everywhere in the island so far as heard from. All the United States officers upon the Island are well.

The Report of the Commission

can hardly be ready for Congress before the latter part of March, or ten days after their arrival in Washington. It will, doubtless, contain a very favorable summary of the material resources of the Island, and strong commendation of Samana as a naval station; the bearing of the observations made, studies presented upon political, social and economical questions connected with annexation, will probably be touched upon only so far as to call public attention to them, but without preventing an argument either for or against annexation.

The President Vindicated.

This report will undoubtedly fully vindicate the President's motives, and declare that his sole connection with the matter has been in his official capacity, and that he is not concerned in private matters of any kind. There has been, however, a very questionable use of the war power, directed really against Hayti, as officers of the navy have positive orders from their superiors to use their ships to defend Baez against his enemies in the Island. These orders do not show on their face that they originated in the Department, but came direct from the commanding officer of the fleet over a year ago.

New Yorkers Entering Upon Lands.

The survey of public lands by the New York Company is going rapidly forward. Their contract with the Dominican Government gives them one fifth of the whole amount. The contract was first made with Fabens, and he arranged with the New York capitalists. Interests have been offered to unofficial persons in Washington. The agent of the company here making the survey, is also agent of the government to see that the company do not get all the best land. Thus far 270,000 has been expended in the survey. The company is selecting, as far as possible, outside of all doubtful Spanish grants. There are millions of profits in the scheme if annexation takes place.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Another Big Well on Patchell Run.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., February 20, 1871.

The Surprise No. 2, on Patchell Run, owned by C. Goss, D. C. McKinney, John Galloway and W. T. Ram, was tested yesterday and is pumping at the rate of one hundred barrels. This is the same company who first tested that territory, and owned the big well reported some two months ago. B.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Shooting Affray—A Female the Cause.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 20, 1871.

Last evening about eight o'clock a colored boy named Enoch Linn was shot by another named Sam. Wiley. The ball entered above the eye, passing out through the right temple. Linn has died. No parties known. The difficulty arose about a colored female. The wound is not considered dangerous.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock, when a motion by Mr. STOCKTON to adjourn resulted in yeas 8, nays 22, no quorum voting.

During the calling of the roll for the purpose of ascertaining the names of absentees and compelling their attendance, ten additional Senators arrived, when a motion to adjourn was defeated and further proceedings under call dispensed with.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to guard the counting of elections.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, without amendment, House bill allowing homestead settlers, in case of sickness, to make final affidavit at their residences.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, House bill extending time for the filing of county claims under the act of July 28, 1866, and January 15, 1865, to January 15, 1872.

After discussion upon Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution to print extra copies of the report of the Committee on Education, Messrs. BAYARD and DAVIS opposing it, the Senate took up the legislative appropriation bill, and debate on the amendment appropriating in the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole repealing the provision against purchase as evidence in the Court of Claims.

The Senate then voted upon the pending amendment made to the amendment repealing that part of the law regulating evidence in the Court of Claims, which makes the absence of a pardon proof of disloyalty, was concurred in, the vote resulting in a tie—yeas 29, nays 29—and was determined affirmatively by the casting vote of the Vice-President. The amendments increasing the judicial salaries and consolidating the judicial districts south of this avenue from the President's house to the capitol were concurred in.

Mr. STOCKTON, in explanation of the latter amendment, said the purpose was to make a beautiful park and drive of which the nation might be proud. He believed that Washington had a future that was designed to make it the finest capital in the world. The spectacle on Pennsylvania avenue today was an indication of what the people here could do to show they had a live city.

After further amendments and an agreement to take a final vote on the bill to-morrow, the Senate at five o'clock, after a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VAN TRUMP introduced a resolution in relation to the non-payment by the New York Central Railroad Company of the tax of five per cent. upon the issue of scrip, certificates, bonds, &c., and to the distrust which the non-enforcement of the tax has caused in the public mind as to the equal, honest and impartial administration of the revenue laws, and requesting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enforce the collection of the $1,250,000, leaving the liabilities of the Company to be determined, as in the case of individual, by the proper authorities of the government.

Mr. McGREW presented a resolution of the West Virginia Legislature asking the appointment of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge on the present plan, and favoring inland navigation of the Ohio river by the erection of bridges.

A dispatch from the Associated Press, announcing the safety of the Tennessee, was laid before the House by the Speaker. Its reading afforded general satisfaction.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Civil Service bill. It was made the special order for to-morrow. The bill appropriates about $20,000,000, including $4,500,000 for pensions under the second list.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the report of the majority of the Committee on Kellogg-Barnham claim. Mr. COOK modified the resolution offered by him yesterday, so as to make it read: *Resolved*, That in the opinion of the House the claim of Kellogg and Barnham is not entitled to consideration, and is no sufficient evidence that either William M. Gargan or the New Idria mining company has a title, either legal or equitable to the land known as the Panoche Grand, in the State of California, and that Judge Gilmore ruled to-day that the writs of adjoining county in the case mentioned must a county within in the same judicial district.

In an article on the bridge question, the Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterday says:

"There is no doubt that the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge as planned and in part built, is a nuisance. Those who are interested in it do not vigorously deny the fact, but point to the law, and claim that they are building a bridge to the height which others some inches further apart than the law requires. Now, if Congress will adopt the general principle that bridges must be altered as not to obstruct navigation, and also makes an appropriation to pay the expense of the changes required, there is no Cincinnati interest, not opposed to any railroad bridge, that can be maintained against the opposition to raise the Newport Bridge at the expense of the General Government.

The *Gazette* remarks that as commercials is now the policy of the Bridge Company, on the basis of a draw, ninety feet high, at the expense of the Government. This the *Gazette* indignantly rejects. It says:

"This is only the beginning of bridging the Ohio. Probably half a dozen bridges will span the river before the end of the century. Each must be built in view of the conditions of the Cincinnati bridge is the highest navigation, and if it is not, it is the ultimate duty that piracy it will be turned to our destruction.

"The suspension bridge is 40 feet above ordinary high water. The Newport bridge at 90 feet would be but 25½ feet above extreme high water, or 13 feet lower than the suspension bridge. By the records of water in the river, as given by the report of the United States Engineers, it will be seen that the navigation in the next twenty years the bridge at 90 feet would obstruct for 18 days. And the 90 feet bridge would require a reduction of the dimensions of steamboats 13 feet below those allowed by the suspension bridge."

FRANCE.

Continuance of the War Probable.

No More Food Allowed to Enter Paris

Bismarck Will Soon Recognize the Republic.

The Bonapartists Negotiating for a Plebiscite.

The Speech of Chief Executive Thiers.

Exchange of Prisoners Decided On.

ENGLAND.

Continuance of the War Probable—No More Food Allowed to Leave Versailles for Paris—Mediation Rejected—The Bonapartes Ask a Plebiscite.

LONDON, February 20.—The *Times*'s London special telegraphs that the prolongation of the armistice would injure the position of the Germans, and that Germany will continue the war unless a compensation for the past and guarantees for the future are promptly given.

No food is now being allowed to leave Versailles for Paris.

A Berlin telegram says the Prussian Government still rejects intervention and mediation, and that Bismarck will soon recognize the Republic.

The Bonapartes are negotiating for a plebiscite.

Germany's Ultimatum.

LONDON, February 20.—The *Times* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the German terms of peace have been presented in a definite form, and are an ultimatum. The same correspondent says the prolongation of the armistice was accorded in return for the surrender of Belfort.

A German named Hosse has been appointed Prefect of St. Denis, from which place 800,000 francs are exacted by the Prussians.

The New French Ministry—Fresh Requisitions.

LONDON, February 20.—The composition of the new Ministry under President Thiers, produces an excellent impression.

It is reported that the Germans have levied fresh requisitions of two millions francs on the city of St. Quentin.

FRANCE.

Proceedings of the Assembly—Speech of M. Thiers.

BORDEAUX, February 19.—In the National Assembly to-day Thiers delivered a speech in his capacity of Chief Executive of the French Republic. He dwelt on the distress and suffering which has been caused by the war and German invasion, and on the necessity of peace. Nevertheless, said M. Thiers, the terms of peace would be courageously discussed with the Prussians, and would only be accepted if consistent with the honor of France. The task of the administration is pacific, and to reorganize the country, restore its credit and reorganize labor. When this is accomplished the people will decide its destinies.

The Assembly subsequently adopted the proposal made by the government to send a commission of fifteen delegates to Paris to act as intermediatory between the government and the Assembly. M. Thiers proposed that the Assembly suspend its sittings during the negotiations. Thiers, Picard and Favre left for Paris this evening.

Prisoners to be Exchanged.

VERSAILLES, February 20.—The payment of 10,000,000 of the 12,000,000 francs imposed upon the Department of the Oise has been deferred. Similar concessions will be granted to other Departments. An exchange of prisoners will take place at an early day. Paris is quiet.

EUROPE

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Bark Joseph S. Prowl Wrecked and All Hands Lost—The London Conference —The Marriage of Princess Louise, &c.

Proceedings in Parliament.

LONDON, February 20.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an enquiry, denied that Her Majesty's Government had received any proposals from the United States Government, and the distrust which the non-enforcement of the tax has caused in the public mind as to the equal, honest and impartial administration of the revenue laws, and requesting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enforce the collection of the $1,250,000, leaving the liabilities of the Company to be determined, as in the case of individual, by the proper authorities of the government.

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Mr. PETERS desired to offer a proviso to the resolution, that in all such proceedings the right of miners or settlers or their assigns.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected, unless the proviso would except the New Idria Company.

Mr. PETERS would not accede to that exception.

Mr. BINGHAM, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, argued against the report of the majority, and in favor of the minority, basing his argument particularly on the ground that a patent had been perfected in favor of McGarrahan, and that by the intervention of a minion, a hireling of the New Idria Company, the record of that fact in the Interior Department had been mutilated.

Mr. GARFIELD said as to the argument of his colleague, that there was no question of mutilation of the record, he declared that he held in his hand a purported copy of the patent, and that if the matter been called, and nobody ever pretended it had until a few weeks ago, when a rascal from New York, who had been authorized to sign the letters for the President, came forward and swore he had signed it.

Mr. PETERS, who is also from the mining district, has received his blank bond, to be filled up with a view to the consolidation of the First and Second districts. This, it is thought, settles the question of appointee to this office.

AN Indianapolis dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "Threats have been given out from Republican quarters for the past two days that the Republicans of the Legislature, if they cannot retain their seats if the bill to redistrict the State for legislative purposes and the Metropolitan Police bill were pressed. The Democratic members are ready to accept the issue, and declare that they submit the question before the people upon the question of defeating necessary legislation to prevent the majority from using the power it has gained in the late election. This indignation about "defeating necessary legislation" is very refined. The fact is that since the Democrats inaugurated the plan two years ago.

The total number of hogs packed this season in Chicago up to date is 866,546, and the packers are still at work.

J. Murphy, a Catholic priest at Canton, Illinois, has been found guilty of illicit intercourse with his housekeeper, and was dismissed a day or two since. On Friday last he came to the city and bought a lot of goods belonging to the parish, but a constable stopped him. A crowd assembled at the depot and threatened to lynch the priest, and was only prevented by the officers. Much excitement prevailed and still continues. Murphy heretofore has stood high in the profession.

John Harvatton, the Chicago policeman who was standing near policeman Niel Hanson on Saturday night, when the latter was killed, laid on the table, the House refusing to order either tellers or the reas and nays on the vote, as demanded by Mr. Sargent.

Mr. SARGENT remarked that he had fought the fraud as long as he could. A loud cries to order.

Mr. BINGHAM retorted that the fraud was on the side represented by the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. SARGENT said that in this matter he had stated he had faithfully represented his State.

Mr. BINGHAM said he had represented his country.

The House at 5:40 adjourned.

CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—Ellis L. Jenkins, Deputy United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri, and Deputy Collector for the Second Revenue District, was killed at Jenkins Hill, Wednesday night while standing in the sitting room of a hotel in New Madrid. The fatal shot was fired through the window of the sitting room. Jenkins had had during the day angry words with the son of the proprietor of the hotel, and his death is said to have been drawn. It is not known whether this man committed the deed. No arrests were made at last accounts.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—The Criminal Court was crowded this morning to hear the verdict in the case of Graves and Boston, charged with murdering Lieutenant Schofield, in this county, in July last. The prisoners had borne up well during the long protracted trial, but since the case was given to the jury on Saturday they had evidently suffered much. When the clerk read, "We, the jury, find the prisoners guilty of murder in the first degree," they received them to the clemency of the Court," they were much affected.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—Thomas McGeehan, charged with killing Myers, in Hamilton, Ohio, will be tried in Warren county, instead of Hamilton, to which venue was recently changed from Butler, Judge Gilmore ruled to-day that the writs of adjoining county in the case mentioned must a county within in the same judicial district.

In an article on the bridge question, the Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterday says:

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE McGARRAHAN SWINDLE.

Minority Report of the Judiciary Committee Adopted—Bill to Punish and Prevent the Sending Out of Swindling Circulars—An Old Plan of Cheating the Indians Revived, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1871.

McGarrahan Wins a Victory.

The action of the House to-day, in substituting the minority report of the Judiciary Committee for the majority report on the McGarrahan claim, is the general subject of conversation to-night in political circles. The friends of McGarrahan consider that he has won a great triumph over the New Idria Company, and confidently expect that he will be eventually put in possession of this long disputed property. Although McGarrahan will be confirmed in no rights of property by the adoption of the minority report, yet it is claimed that he will be benefited to the extent of having the record restored to the condition it was in before there was any institution thereof. All the pronounced friends of McGarrahan voted in favor of the minority report.

Bill to Stop the Counterfeit Swindling.

The bill introduced in the House this morning by Mr. Van Wyck, to prevent fraudulent practices, provides that any person printing, or depositing in a postoffice, or causing to be so printed or deposited, or who shall have possession with intent to circulate any circular, handbill or advertisement, offering or purporting to offer for sale or as a gift any false, forged or counterfeit treasury note, bonds, coupons, stamps of any *fac similes* of such, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for a term not less than one or more than three years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

The Agricultural Report.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, introduced a resolution in the House to-day to authorize the printing of 250,000 extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 200,000 of them in German for the use of the House, 20,000 for the use of the Senate, and 25,000 for the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Another Plan to Swindle the Indians.

The Legislature of Kansas has sent to Congress a memorial asking the extinguishment of Indian titles to lands in that State, which have been settled and improved by white men, but which have been reserved for the exclusive use of the Indians. This is the old game of squatting on any valuable lands owned by the Indians, and then asking the Government to steal it for them.

The Cotton Tax Case.

In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Nelson announced that the Court was equally divided in the case of Farrington *vs.* Saunders, involving the constitutionality of the cotton tax. Judgment below in favor of the government is therefore affirmed, but as decision establishes no precedent upon the constitutionality of the law. It is understood that Justices Swayne, Miller, Strong and Bradley were of the opinion that the tax was constitutional, and Justices Nelson, Clifford, Davis and Field were of the contrary opinion.

Senator Sumner.

Senator Sumner has kept his room all day, and even quite comfortable, but his friends and physician say that perfect safety lies in entire relief from work and anxiety.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1871.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Temperance organizations of Washington at the request of the Congressional Society, propose to observe Washington's birthday, by holding a meeting in the afternoon in Lincoln Hall, at which addresses will be made by Senators Wilson, Wiley and Revels, Representatives Moore and Maynard, and Governor Howard, and Hon. Thomas F. Rhode Island. In the evening there will be two meetings, at Senator Hall and Dr. Sunderland's Church. In the former Senator Wilson will preside, addressed by Senator Patterson, Representative Lawrence and Shanks, and Hon. Amasa Walker. The meeting at the latter will be addressed by Senator Buckingham and Pomeroy, Representatives Hill and Cook, and Governor Bross, of Illinois.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

The board of visitors appointed by the President to attend the annual examinations at the Military Academy at West Point, will assemble in this city, and, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Vincent, Plainfield, N. J.; Ex-Governor Aiken, South Carolina; Judge Thomas Drummond, Chicago; Professor Brooks, Dr. Gee, Independent, and Joseph J. Wood, Kansas.

COTTON TAX CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the constitutionality of the cotton tax by a decided court.

Senatorial Confirmations.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—Wm. H. Streeter Hampton, Mich.; E. C. Hall, Independence, Iowa; Charles Brooks, Dedham, Ohio.

WEST POINT ACADEMY BILL SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the West Point Military Academy bill.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TROUBLES—WAR THREATENED.

The senate outrage case was the only topic now will divulge none of the facts elicited from the numerous witnesses. It is known, however, that information has been obtained which will lead to the discovery of the leaders in the affair. Two years ago, assassinated Stevens, a member of the North Carolina Legislature, and Governor Holden's Chief of Staff, emanating from a prominent Radical source, predicts that another blow will ensue from the present condition of affairs in North Carolina, and that blood will flow before the middle of March.

Senator Pool introduced a bill to-day to repeal the test oath.

It is given out that the Ways and Means Committee will press the passage, during the closing hours of Congress, of the bill so amending the Internal Revenue laws that the appointment of assessors and appointment of nearly all the Internal Revenue officers.

NO CHANCE FOR MORE STATES.

It is doubtful if the bill to admit the States into the Union the Territories of New Mexico, Colorado and Utah will be reported to the House this session. The House Committee on Territories will meet for the first the morning hour, when the above named bills would have reached the House, and will then proceed to dispose of their committee business some two weeks since.

AS TO CABINET CHANGES.

The intimation is thrown out from Executive quarters that, owing to the fact that Secretary Fish will remain in the Cabinet until the close of the Joint Commission are concluded, there will be no changes in the Cabinet in March, unless possibly in the Attorney General's office, in which position the legal prowess of Senator Pool is considered by many to be equal to urging a change; beside, Senator Morton, in obedience to the wishes of the Indiana Republicans, inclines to remain in the Senate.

MANSFIELD, O.

Series of Religious Meetings—A Little Girl Terribly Gored by a Bull.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., February 20, 1871.

A series of religious meetings is in progress here, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, commencing this morning and closing to-morrow night. The subjects for discussion include works of the Young Men's Christian Association; who are entitled to membership, and the Christian's duty to the unconverted. Many prominent persons have come from abroad to attend the meetings.

Regarding the claim of $2,500 alleged as being due the city of San Francisco, that has been settled, and Hoeveller stated that they had nothing to do with anything else. The amount of land, 160 acres, was all above the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and therefore was not disposed of. The land is situated on the hillside leaving an avenue or outlet to the property. It is expected the railroad company entered upon that portion of Liberty street and closed it up by the erection of a station and other buildings, but by the action of this suit is instituted to compel the company to have such other arrangements by which the street can be used. On trial.

The first case taken up before Judge Sterett was that of Mary Ann Lenhart, vs. Allen Scanlon, an action for trespass. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $675.

The next cases taken up were those of Dr. G. T. Jacoby vs. John A. Heckler. Action to recover for professional services; and John B. Hood vs. Dr. G. T. Jacoby; action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Both cases were taken from the docket of the one jury and laid not been concluded when Court adjourned.

The Court has continued to the Common Pleas Court for the fourth Monday of February, will not be reached for trial in this city, by the appearance of the defendant of March. The court will take up the argument list next week.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

138, Sproul vs. Ætna Insurance Company.
139, Johnston vs. Hall.
181, Duke vs. Nicholas.
184, Cooper vs. Koon.
185, Bryan vs. Bryan et al.
186, Johnston vs. Weil.
187, Mullen vs. Pittsburgh Gas vs. Hatch.
189, Becker vs. Kaiser.
190, Lindsay vs. Yonker.
194, Wood vs. Giver.
196, Lewis & Hubert vs. Downing.
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District Court No. 1—Judge Hampton.

The first case taken up was that of F. Maratta vs. Kipp et al., an action of assumpsit, for alleged breach of contract.

The next case taken up was that of Jane Ann Thomas, now Jane Ann Lenhart, vs. Allen Scanlon. Action on the case to recover damages for "words and deeds." Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,000. Maliciously slandered the plaintiff by circulating reports about her character for chastity.

District Court No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of McCombs vs. Perchment, previously reported, was taken up. Verdict for plaintiff. A motion for a non-suit was argued and refused, and the trial proceeded.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

75, Murphy vs. Sproul's admrs.
114, Shute vs. Colvin et al.
115, Richards et al. vs. Ihrie.
116, Schmidt vs. Colvin et al.
117, Mueller vs. Vodrey et al.
129, Hampton, for use, vs. McDonald's admrs.
139, Hall vs. Bell et al.
140, Bellstein vs. Dietz et al.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Robert M. Wilson, reported yesterday, a *nolle pros.* was entered, and the defendant was held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

S. D. Rothermel, indicted for practicing law without having the special tax. Sentence suspended.

James Cowden, indicted for failing to make and deliver to the proper collector a true list of sales, and neglect to pay special tax as a retail dealer, and was ordered to pay a fine of $10 and the special tax of $10.

United States vs. the brewing utensils *et alias* of Henry Bleak. On trial.

United States vs. 2,500 segars &c., found in possession of F. S. Edwards, attached and condemnation awarded.

In the case of Abraham Shafler, recently convicted on an indictment for counterfeit money there was a motion for a new trial.

A LOVE AFFAIR.

A Young Lady Pleases Herself and Displeases her Friends.

There was considerable gossip, yesterday, at one of the principal stations on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, not many miles from this city, caused by the announcement that a gay and fascinating young lady, a niece of a high and wealthy official of the company, had determined to wed a young gentleman holding a subordinate position on the road. There had been rumors of this event for some months, but there was no certainty about it, as the lady in question had for the last two years had many objections, and used every art and persuasion to break off the match. The great difficulty in the way of accomplishing the marriage was the fact that the young man was not socially her equal. All efforts to break off the match, however, proved unavailing, and Hoeveller stated that they had nothing to do with anything else. The amount of land, 160 acres, was all above the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and therefore was not disposed of. The land is situated on the hillside leaving an avenue or outlet to the property. It is expected the railroad company entered upon that portion of Liberty street and closed it up by the erection of a station and other buildings, but by the action of this suit is instituted to compel the company to have such other arrangements by which the street can be used. On trial.

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1871.

THE nature of Senator SUMNER'S illness is well calculated to create uneasiness among his friends. It is said, however, that he will resume his duties in the Senate in the course of a week, against the advice of his physician, however, who thinks he should not do so the present session.

HON. MILES S. HUMPHREYS has been agreed on in a caucus of labor organizations in Pennsylvania as their candidate for Auditor General at the ensuing election, subject to the approval of the Republican State Convention. We believe that this is the first intimation that Mr. HUMPHREYS is a candidate.

GENERAL NEGLEY is having his speech in favor of the repeal of the Income Tax law printed (at so much a line) in several papers, and himself commended for making it. The only comment that need be made on this is, that on the same day he made this speech the friends of repeal made a systematic though unsuccessful effort to carry their point, *and General Negley was found voting and acting against them.*

IN an elaborate notice of the somewhat famous preacher, Elder KNAPP, occurs the following remark: "It is interesting to listen to an evangelist who speaks of hell with as much confidence as if he had been born and brought up within its limits, and who talks about the devil as naturally and familiarly as if he were one of his old acquaintances." This is certainly very genial criticism.

LATE letters from Berlin describe the burial of a very distinguished Roman Catholic priest, with some interesting particulars of his life. Father COHEN was the son of a rich Jew, who became suddenly a bankrupt. The boy had early shown a decided talent as well as taste for music, in which he was carefully instructed by LISZT. When reduced to poverty by the pecuniary failure of his father, he supported himself by giving concerts. In Paris, playing the organ at a ceremonial of the Catholic Church, the young Jew was so deeply impressed by the imposing pomp of the solemnity that he at once received baptism at the hands of a priest, retired to a monastery and for twenty years devoted himself to theological studies and religious meditation. A Frenchman in his heart, soon after the outbreak of the war, he returned to Germany for the purpose of ministering to the wants of the French prisoners there, and a short time ago he died of a disease contracted in a hospital. The case is interesting, as it illustrates a character and tendencies not uncommon among the Hebrew race.

IN view of Mr. TWEED'S proposal to come and reign over us here in Pennsylvania, it is interesting to read how he manages to benefit the taxpayers in New York. We find that some time ago he purchased the National Hall property in that city, corner of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, with a frame dwelling alongside the hall. Owing to domestic troubles in the family owning the property he got it cheap, but, with the four brown stone dwellings since erected, it is now valued at $110,000; yet Mr. TWEED has it assessed at $29,500, while all the other property in the neighborhood is assessed much above that proportion, except one or two pieces owned by personal friends of Mr. TWEED. But this is only a beginning. Mr. TWEED as the city has rented of Mr. TWEED as the citizen, the National Hall for a Court House, on "strictly private terms." In addition the Hall has been enlarged and improved to fit it for municipal use, and the city not only pays for the improvement but pays rent upon the additional value on account of the improvement. It is well understood that Mr. TWEED and his "ring" conceal in various ways many of their most extensive purchases of real estate, yet the *Tribune* finds on the records that from February 8 to November 2, 1870, WILLIAM M. TWEED purchased property for which he agreed to pay $509,350. Extensive purchases by other members of the ring are also found on the record, but the significant fact is that scarcely more than half a dozen years ago these were poor men, "boys who run wid der mashes," and that since then they have had "no visible means of support" except their connection with the city government. Wherein lies the profit of these extensive purchases of real estate appears in the notes of the official records concerning the opening of various new streets *adjoining lands of Wm. M. Tweed.* Such are some of the ways of the man who proposes to rule New York and Philadelphia by a "joint high commission."

AN EVIL CONSEQUENCE OF FRENCH DEFEAT.

Some very idle anticipations have been entertained concerning the probable results of their defeat upon the French people. Thus many have indulged the hope that the French people, thoroughly disgusted with war by their experience of its horrors, and completely sick of military glory, would at once inaugurate an era of peace. All such hopes are, we suppose, mere dreams, fancies founded upon an entire misconception not only of the French character and the condition of the French people, but of the character of the ruling class in Germany. While the great mass of the Germans are undoubtedly devoted to the arts of peace and happy in the pursuit of them, the kings, princes and nobles still look with complacency on the ancient system of which they duly enjoy the advantages in the position of the superiority which it won them long ago and secures them to-day. Feudalism is still powerful among them, and will never be voluntarily abolished by them. Indeed the continuance of the system implies a state of war whether active or latent, as social and political predominance not derived from the inherent superiority of the individual, can be maintained only by force. Kings and princes must have soldiers to defend them, and in one way or another military qualities and the martial life, must be made to appear necessary to the general welfare, and respectable, if not glorious in the eyes of the plebeian and unwarlike multitude. In the presence of France, Russia, England, Switzerland and Italy disarmed and absolutely pledged to a policy of perpetual peace, the essentially feudal institutions of Prussia could not long be maintained. Its military system, hateful to a large proportion of the people, would be at once swept away, and the complete triumph of liberalism would speedily follow.

But by the results of the war with France the prospect of so happy a state of European affairs, has been indefinitely postponed, while the social and political establishments of Germany, for some years tottering under the blows of modern progress, have received a new lease of life, so that thoughtful Germans are afraid that one consequence of the wonderful subjection of France will be a retrocession of liberty in Germany. By the war Germany has been made great but not free. It has been made strong by the improvement of its boundaries, but as a result of the humiliation of France and of the intense longing for revenge excited among the French people, the necessity of unceasing vigilance has been imposed upon the victorious power. The conqueror may never for a day lay aside his armor, but must be ever in a state of preparation to receive the spring of his enemy. It is neither uncharitable nor unreasonable to believe that this result is highly agreeable to Count BISMARCK and his royal masters. They have doubtless foreseen, if they have not directly labored for the consummation, as it is likely to effect for many a year the ascendancy of the domestic policy which is known to be dear to their hearts. It is not to be supposed that they wish for war: but merely that a state of rankling resentment on the part of their Gallic neighbors may seem to them to serve a useful political purpose at home. In the meantime, they are careful to establish such physical or geographical relations between Germany and France as to secure the former against surprise by the latter, together with immense advantages in the conflict of the future, if conflict shall again become inevitable.

Contentment in their humiliation is certainly not to be expected of the defeated power. Even grave and intellectual Frenchmen, when writing about the negotiations for peace, make mention of future revenge as their consoling hope. In the cable dispatches yesterday mention was made of "a bill to be presented in the Assembly organizing a provisional army, and proposing a commission to inquire as to the best plan for the definite reorganization of the entire military establishment." In the present stage of affairs this is surely significant. If an Orleans prince becomes King of France, he will probably be chosen as the hereditary enemy of Germany, and there is reason to fear that the ingenuity, energies and resources of the country will receive a decidedly military direction never hitherto known.

Mrs. BROWNING somewhere says:

"We English have a scornful insular way
Of calling the French light."

But she protests against the justness of the charge. So deeply wounded in their self-esteem as they have been by defeat, and so outraged as they all seem to have been in their sense of justice by the dismemberment of their territory, there is no reason to anticipate any lack of earnestness or persistence in fulfilling the task imposed upon them of restoring their military prestige and political importance in the punishment of their conqueror.

SAN DOMINGO.

In our telegraphic columns will be found an interesting dispatch from the COMMERCIAL'S special correspondent attached to the San Domingo Commission. It appears that the *Tennessee* had a very prosperous voyage and arrived in Samana Bay without the slightest detention or mishap; the knowledge of which fact furnishes a very pleasant finale to the country's prolonged anxiety and suspense concerning the safety of the party. The Commission lost no time in getting to work, and—as was to be expected from the high character of its members—is prosecuting a full and fair investigation, without reference to personal views and convictions. A majority of the people appear to be honestly desirous of annexation, the opposition to which is shown to be almost entirely confined to the Haytiens. So many discreditable charges have been made with respect to the question of land titles about the harbor of Samana, that we are glad to learn the Commission, after a thorough investigation of the whole subject, found no evidences that any official of the United States has been concerned in any operations of a private nature. Whatever grants have been made were conceded to private parties.

The problems which the Commission appears to regard as most important are, the difficulty of assimilating such a mixed population, the question whether the inhabitants, who have no system of internal taxation, would submit to the imposition of our own, and the possibility of war with Hayti. It will, however, express no opinion in the report as to the policy of annexation, but will confine itself to matters embraced in the Senate resolution under which it acts. The importance of Samana as a coaling station appears to strike every member of the party.

The country is represented as exceedingly rich, and apparently very healthy; but the people are described as indolent and shiftless. The most prosperous part of the population around Samana appears to be a negro colony which went out from Philadelphia nearly fifty years ago.

From Santo Domingo, whence our correspondent's dispatch dates, the Commission was to proceed to Azua, Sinae, Puerto Plata, and other important points, and afterwards to visit the great southern plains and certain of the principal inland cities. The industrious and unostentatious manner in which it is discharging its duties speaks well for President GRANT'S judgment in his selection of the men who compose it. The observations being made include the various political, social and economic questions which relate to annexation; and we have no doubt that, whatever may be the ultimate result of the proposition, the report will, in our correspondent's language, "fully vindicate the President's motives," and prove that from first to last he has been prompted only by desire of the public good.

THE CONFLICT IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION.

Can no better basis of relationship between Capital and Labor be established than the utterly unsatisfactory and unchristian one now in existence? WORNSWORTH, writing of that notorious Scottish freebooter, Rob Roy, condenses the lawless chieftain's theory of political economy into these words:

"They shall take who have the power,
And they shall keep who can."

To read the reports of the various suspensions, strikes, discharges, disputes, increased tolls and costs, and other evidences of the general attitude of uncompromising hostility at present maintained between employers and employed, one would be inclined to believe that men were yet living in a semi-savage age and State, where Rob Roy's doctrine still held unchallenged away, instead of in the latter half of the nineteenth century, with all its influences of civilization and morality. The strife between the two parties appears to be conducted upon the principle that neither has any rights which the other is bound to respect. Each seems to proceed on the assumption that its doctrines and practices are wholly right, and those of the other wholly wrong. That each is the handmaid of the other, and the interests of both identical, does not appear to be in the least understood. Mistrust and suspicion inhere in the very heart of their relationship; ever and anon cropping out into passion, hatred, and mutual attempts on the part of each to starve the other into submission.

Hence the present miners' strike in the anthracite regions of the State; in which, however, it must be admitted that reason and justice are decidedly on the side of the capitalists as against the working-men. This strike, which has involved an almost complete suspension of coal mining in Eastern Pennsylvania, had its origin in what we call reducing the rates of coal transportation, which at present figures are almost prohibitory. As auxiliary to their general purpose they have also issued a number of cards in the press, denouncing the railroads for their high rates, and appealing to philanthropists to aid the cause of the workingmen.

That other and less creditable motives and feelings have a place among those by which they are actuated is indicated in our Pottsville dispatches, published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. It appears that a large number of members of the Association are dissatisfied with the action of its leaders, who, it is said, refuse to give the slightest consideration to their wishes and feelings regarding resumption of labor. In many instances the miners have exhibited a willingness to resume work on the basis of last November, and in several cases have gone into the mines; but have been compelled to come out again under threats of personal violence.

This is perhaps the worst feature of the whole bad business, and proves that it is quite possible for the tyranny of labor to equal the hard exactions of capital. Whatever elements of justice and self-protection may have existed in the Association at the outset, such instances as these conclusively show that it has drifted clear away from the purpose which gave it its hold on popular sympathy. Such oppressive coercion and denial of individual rights ought to result in its total destruction, and we trust that if the willing workers are to be subjected to a repetition of these brutalities on the part of unscrupulous and ambitious men, the operators and capitalists will surround them with ample protection, if they have to invoke the assistance of the general government in doing so.

Meanwhile, the general question of Capital and Labor is daily assuming greater importance. There is not a hamlet in the country which is not affected by it and interested in it. It is a great, growing, vital, peremptory question, which may neither be ignored, nor shirked, nor treated in a superficial manner. We have solved our riddle of slavery and of abstract human rights, and have been ennobled thereby. Now comes this question, demanding a not less definite and specific answer. But no satisfactory answer will ever arise out of such chaotic conflicting selfishnesses as those we have noted. There must be trust, confidence, desire of helpfulness, and a common basis of integrity. How shall these be reached and set in motion?

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS.

We have accidentally come across a curious pamphlet which we would gladly have found some weeks ago, but as it may still contain items that will interest the public of this city, and especially of Cincinnati, we reproduce a choice fragment. It is entitled, "Facts Relating to the Bridge Question," and was published in Cincinnati in 1868 by the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company. The object of the pamphlet was to oppose the demands of the river interest for a channel span of 500 feet, and it succeeded in causing the adoption of the compromise span of 400 feet. But incidentally, this publication throws some light on the mooted question of height, and therefore we republish from page 20 the following interesting letter from Mr. F. W. WOODWARD, the then President of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company:

CINCINNATI, April 21st, 1868.

Messrs. McNairy, Claflin & Co., Cleveland, O.

GENTLEMEN: As you are probably aware, a charter was granted by the State of Kentucky, in January last, incorporating the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, the Legislature of this State has granted similar powers, with the right of consolidation; the desire of this Company is to construct a bridge across the Ohio river, between Newport and Cincinnati, suitable for railroad and other purposes. The bridge must be 100 feet above low water, and at least 40 feet wide, with a grade of 90 *feet to a mile* at the approaches. As you are probably aware, such a bridge with as wide a span as safety will permit, and desire economy in the cost of erection, suggestions as will enable us to determine on plans of the greatest security now known to the engineers of the country will be gratefully received by this Company. Your early reply will much oblige, Yours, &c.,

F. W. WOODWARD, President.

This letter certainly reads curiously in view of the persistent denial by the officers of the Bridge Company that they ever contemplated building a high bridge. But in again reading over the affidavits of the President and Vice President of the company, the former of whom according to his own statement must have succeeded Mr. WOODWARD within less than ten days after the above letter was written, we find that they carefully avoid stating that they never intended building a high bridge, but constantly affirm that no *compromise* in regard to height ever was made. Of course no compromise was thought of when this Company agreed to give the height that the river interest required. One hundred feet above low water was all that they asked, and so when the Bridge Company promised this there was no need of a *compromise*. Their entire demand was conceded.

Probably some such specious reasoning as this eased the consciences of the officers of the company whose affidavits are printed in the counter-memorial of the Bridge Company. The wording is ingenious, but in as far as the affidavits were made with the intent to make Congress and the people believe that the company make no promises in regard to height, they are false in fact, if not in close grammatical construction.

The Company objected strenuously to the recommendations of the Board of United States Engineers that the bridge should be 100 feet above low water with grades of 66 feet per mile on the approaches. In the letter given above their President states that the bridge must be 100 feet above low water, with grade of 90 *feet to a mile*, nearly half as much again. Let us hear again from Messrs. GAITHER, BEEBY and KILGOUR.

ACCORDING to a cable dispatch in our paper of yesterday, "the appointment of JULES SIMON as Minister of Public Instruction was in consequence of his notorious infidelity." The statement is of a sort with which all are familiar who have noticed the facility with reasons are found and conclusions arrived at, when malice takes up arms as a volunteer in the service of religion. All who have any knowledge of the subject are aware that JULES SIMON is pre-eminently qualified for the ministry to which he was appointed as a member of the late government, the position in which he has been retained by the government succeeding it. In 1859 he published a book whose name COUSIN'S substitute as instructor in the history of Philosophy at the Sorbonne, and for six or more years lectured there with splendid success. As a member of the Legislative body from 1863, he belonged to the liberal opposition and rendered excellent service by defending the liberty of the press, the rights of public instruction, the interests of women of the industrial classes and all useful reforms. By the French he is also regarded as one of the most remarkable writers of the time. His writings and his life have both proved him an earnest friend of men, and a sincere supporter of all measures designed for their improvement. When, after the catastrophe of Sedan, he became Minister of Public Instruction, he at once entered upon his duties with as much zeal and singleness of purpose as if the country were at peace, and did not allow even the siege of Paris to interrupt the schools in their work.

FROM time immemorial the Third Auditor of the Treasury has kept a very large force of clerks employed constantly on the examination of quartermasters' returns, which are by that office construed to mean "accounts," and which examinations amount to nothing more than a duplication of the work the War Department regulations require the officers themselves to perform as a part of their duty. But the Secretary of War has ordered that these returns shall no longer be sent to the Third Auditor's office, because no law of Congress or regulation of the War Department requires the Third Auditor to examine them. The Auditor is not pleased with this order, although it relieves him of much care, by the discharge of about one hundred of his clerks, and effects an annual saving of $125,000 to $150,000. The question which remains unsettled is, what is the understanding and the construction to be placed on the word "accounts," which the Auditors' office holds to mean returns of purchases of harness, buckles, horse-shoes, &c., effected by the quartermaster officers, through natives of the places made. The tax-payers will not favor the Auditor's construction.

THE message of Governor DAVIS, of Texas, represents the State army, whatever that may be, as quite flourishing, the State Guard consisting of 127 officers and 3,366 privates, and the reserve of 341 officers and 9,478 privates. The general government has given the State a battery of cannon and sundry small arms, 1,567 carbines have been procured, and the Governor recommends the purchase of ten thousand stand of small arms and the erection of an arsenal. What does Governor DAVIS mean by talking about "a permanent military organization" and making these preparations for it? He reports Texas as greatly pacified, and thinks with a well considered law on the subject of carrying deadly weapons "the complete suppression of lawlessness" may be expected. Shooting affrays and cattle "lifting," the offences of a frontier and pastoral community, are not unfrequent, but there is no mention of organized resistance to law. Immigration is reported to be large and there is a good demand for the interests of education and religion are advancing.

THE Canada fisheries about which General BUTLER is so disturbed, employ 2,292 American vessels of 91,460 tons. The catch of the squadron is: Cod, 411,526 cwt., worth $2,140,963; mackeral, 269,224 cwt., valued at $1,148,504; herring, 26,491 cwt., of $48,710 value; other fish, 99,705 cwt. value $152,563. The total value of the products of these fisheries, which is to cause the joint high commission considerable discussion, is only $4,090,140, while the American whale fisheries, which are supposed to be about extinct, yield $4,970,631. Last year 297 vessels registered at American ports, and of 67,964.29 tons were engaged in whale fishing.

THE English poet, Swinburne, defines Walt Whitman as "a strong-winged soul with prophetic lips, but with the blood-beats of song." Exactly: and if you want any proof of it here are WALT'S own words, in vindication of the unerring insight of his friend: "I sound my barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world."

THE STATE CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I notice the following item in the local columns of an evening paper of this city, and I must confess that there will be much surprise among the gentlemen who composed the "informal caucus" of Saturday evening last to discover that the object of that meeting has so soon leaked out:

A POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

"On Saturday a caucus of labor organizations in the State, was held in this city, and it was decided to put forward Hon. Miles S. Humphreys as a candidate for Auditor General of the State, subject to the approval of the Republican State Convention to be held next summer.

Very little was passed at recent meetings in Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., are thought to contemplate a consolidation of the Labor with the Republican party. The movement, if consummated, will be a powerful one."

The object of the organizations represented was not, as might appear, for the purpose of forestalling, in any degree, the action of the Republican State Convention, but merely to perfect measures by which the Representative of the Workingmen of Western Pennsylvania might be put forward as their candidate. The representatives were gentlemen, who have always acted, (with perhaps, one or two exceptions,) with the Republican party, and who believe that the interests can best secure equity and justice by and through that party. Mr. Humphreys will perhaps be surprised at finding himself put forward; but the liberty was taken, knowing that he was peculiarly fitted for the position, and that he would bring a *strong support* to the State ticket that might otherwise be diverted, through apathy, or other cause, from that hearty support which is requisite to success.

A REPUBLICAN WORKING MAN.

MR. A. T. STEWART'S gift for the starving French is 4,000 barrels extra flour, New York City, reaching $7 25 per barrel. The American bark Hunter will carry the cargo, at an exceptionally high rate of freight, which is paid in consideration of the generous quality of the flour. Mr. STEWART pays the flour should go in one of our own vessels, and not in a foreign bottom. Loading will be commenced at once in the Pacific stores, Brooklyn. The San Francisco gift of $50,000 in gold swells the new Work Committee's fund through the New York Committee on French Relief. Boston and Baltimore and other cities continue their efforts in this behalf, and Philadelphia has been aroused to organize an attempt to be as liberal as her wealth and the necessities of the case demand. Philadelphia is one of the few cities making no systematic effort to relieve the sufferings of the starving people of France. It has been left to individuals to initiate and conduct any measures of participation in this grand charity that may reflect credit upon our city. The O. B. Dond Dramatic Association has secured Library Hall and volunteered their services for a performance this evening, the proceeds to go to the French Relief Fund. Miss Lydia Thompson's troupe and Manager Beamer offer such grand novelties of the performance of "Sindbad, the Sailor," at the Opera House, to-morrow afternoon, to the same fund. These liberal offers should meet with a hearty response, and indeed it will not be creditable to our people if they do not.

THE McConnelsville *Herald* says: "Rev. Cooper, of the Presbyterian Church, in this place, took an advanced position on the temperance question last Sunday. An advanced position for a minister even. Before the morning service began the deacons of the church were assembled and announced that the books were open for subscriptions for the coming year. After this announcement was made, Rev. Cooper instructed the deacons as follows: 'To receive no subscription from any person unless any part of whose income is derived from the sale of intoxicating liquors; to mark all such subscriptions as paid, and charge the same to his account; that if the amount allowed him as salary could not be raised from other sources, the salary might be reduced just as much as the subscriptions from those doubtful sources amounted to.' These instructions were given by Rev. Cooper that his precepts may have the weight of example. Consistency is a jewel wherever found. Will the *Herald* inform us how this thing progresses?"

IN regard to the talk of Gen. Garfield for Governor of Ohio, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "This won't do. The country cannot give up to Ohio 'what was meant for mankind.' In thirty years from now Gen. Garfield will stand at the head of the committee of ways and means of the next congress, and will share with Mr. Dawes the honor and responsibility of leading the legislation of the Republican party of Congress in the next two years. And this is better for Gen. Garfield, for the Republican at large, than to be governor of his State. Take up Garfield, and leave Garfield's actions."

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Within two years the income of the Methodist Church Extension society has increased from $46,000 to $120,000, and is going steadily up to a quarter of a million a year, when they will be able to build a church every day in the year. They have already aided churches in all parts of the country, and dedicated four churches a day for every working-day in the year.

A large membership is reasonably expected for that Young Men's Christian Association which has been formed in Albion College, Mich., whereof half of the officers are young ladies.

The Rhine vintage for 1870 is a failure. German superstition avers that every year written with a cypher at the end, is a fatal one for the vintage. The wine of 1800 was anathematized under the epithet of "Carthaidt," and that of 1870 will doubtless be cursed in the name of "Napoleon."

M. Pouchet notes the singular fact that the common swallow of Europe has modified the shape of its nest within fifty years. The old swallow nests were globular, with a very small rounded opening. The new nests are long and oval, and the opening is a long slit, four or five times as long as high, close to the top of the nest, where it meets the wall above it. This is an improvement on the old nest, as the young are not so crowded and can reach out their heads for fresh air, while their presence does not impede the ingress of the parents.

In 1867 the valuation of all the entire personal property in the State of New York was less than $425,000,000, yet Mr. Edward Pierpont said that he could then name in the State "thirty men whose aggregate wealth is $250,000,000, whose individual average wealth is $10,000,000." This is a fair specimen of the common inaccuracy of the assessment of personal property for taxation.

Arkansas politics furnishes a new word in "Brindletails" which is applied to the members of the Legislature who were elected as Republicans but act with the Democrats.

Some consider frightful small-pox epidemic now prevailing in London to be the result of the anti-vaccination war of a few years ago, as ninety per cent. of the cases prove fatal where vaccination is neglected.

Two years ago, by the bursting of an oil tank on the Erie Railway, near the Jersey city depot, the contents of forty barrels of oil were scattered about the tracks in all directions near the car works. It remained congealed until Friday, when the heat of the sun again liquefied it, and it floated on the surface of a vast sheet of snow water. In the forenoon sparks from a western bound train ignited it, and in an instant the network of tracks was one sheet of flame.

Some idea of the rapid formation at and near the mouth of the Mississippi may be formed from the fact that at a point near what is known as Cubitt's Gap, where some four years since were four feet of water, there is now an island nearly, if not quite a mile long, by several hundred yards wide.

In Springfield, Massachusetts, music as taught in the schools does not mean harmony. At least that is the thought of the young man who has been expelled from the high school because he will not take music lessons, although the teacher acknowledges it is no use, the lad has no ear for music.

The *Advertiser* says in regard to the University Lectures at Harvard: "If Boston were that ideal city, studious, æsthetic and reflective, which its grand-children in distant lands imagine it, a town in which all the people are strangers to sin, and their head of the committee of ways and means of the next congress, and will share with Mr. Dawes the honor and responsibility of leading the legislation of the Republican party of Congress in the next two years. And this is better for Gen. Garfield, for the Republican at large, than to be governor of his State. Take up Garfield, and leave Garfield's actions."

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FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, February 20, 1871.

It is quite suspicious, says the *Financial Chronicle*, that the first month of the new year should exhibit returns of railroad traffic which are decidedly favorable. The confidence in railroad property is strengthened and the numerous holders of stocks have reason to be gratified with the prospect that, under good management, the payment of dividends is almost certain on every well located line of road.

A number of the roads commenced the year with considerably increased mileage, having built or leased additional lines in order to complete their connections, and for this reason the earnings for the last month can not in all cases be exactly compared with the same month of 1870. On the other hand the economy of management has been in most cases seen so greatly improved that the net earnings show an increase while the gross receipts were less. It is apparent from this that a statement of both receipts and expenses is necessary to show the actual financial condition of a company from month to month; and it is to be regretted that more companies do not make their reports in such a shape.

Several important changes have recently been made in the way of contracts or leases. Since the completion of the bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over the Ohio rives at Parkersburg, making a short route from Baltimore to Cincinnati, arrangement has been made with the Ohio and Mississippi road to change their gauge, so as to conform with that of the former, and thus make a very direct and unbroken route between Baltimore and St. Louis. The lease of the New York companies by the Pennsylvania Central, which will probably be consummated soon, will make a close connection with New York and Chicago by the route of the former road. Important arrangement is reported though it does not appear as yet to have been completed, for a lease or contract between the Lake Shore and New York Central party and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Company, by which they form a direct route to Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The tendency of railroad management is decidedly toward consolidation; and while it is a bad policy for any government to make severe restrictions upon the rights of corporations, or legislate with any spirit of hostility toward them, it is quite important that the operations of companies controlling $100,000,000 or more of capital, employing perhaps 25,000 men, and drawing $20,000,000 a year from the pockets of the people, should be carefully watched, for in these cases the capital required for any healthy competition is so great as to make it practically out of the question.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JANUARY, 1871.

	1871.	1870.	Inc'se.	Dec'se.
Central Pacific	$234,000	$443,104		$111,576
Chicago & Alton	347,000	392,528		45,445
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	186,927	149,859	37,118	
Clev. Col. Cin. & Ind.	239,000	271,000		32,000
Illinois Central	629,540	623,388	16,197	
Marietta & Cincinnati	132,568	145,000		12,432
Michigan Central	418,355	387,992	80,762	
Milwaukee & St. Paul	296,000	271,000	25,000	
North Missouri	188,262	213,101		24,716
Ohio & Mississippi	249,000	249,000		
Pacific of Missouri	212,005	202,447	9,558	
St. Louis & Iron Mount'n	97,000	75,000	22,000	
Toledo, Wabash & West	254,762	267,101		12,339
Union Pacific	600,000		100,000	
Total	$4,288,356	$3,963,321	$616,474	$230,439

—The weekly statement of the New York associated banks reflects the large deportation of specie to Europe the past week, and shows a loss of nearly a million dollars in the items of coin and bullion. The gain in legal tenders is, however, nearly six hundred thousand dollars. But as the deposits have been largely increased, both by the return of currency from the interior and by loans of the banks to their customers, the liabilities have been so increased that the surplus reserve has been reduced to the extent of over nine hundred thousand dollars.

The Government list was strong in sympathy with the strength of gold and the easier condition of the money market. The improvement averaged nearly ½ per cent. At the same time a vague impression is entertained that Secretary Boutwell will buy ten to fifteen millions of bonds in March.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865, (new)	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
United States 6s of 1881	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1866	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	111¼
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mort.	94½
Central Pacific Railroad	94½
Currency Pacifics	110

—The outlines in the stock market has been relieved by an active movement in Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph, each of which is under the control of a "bull" clique. In Pacific Mail it is claimed that arrangements are in progress of completion which will intrinsically improve the Company's affairs, and that these arrangements, which have not been made public, are the basis for the movements of the clique. After these stocks, New York Central, Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, Rock Island and Northwest preferred, although dull, attract the most attention.

In referring to the movement in Pacific Mail, the *Times* says that it is apparent that the trade with Eastern Asia is expanding, and that the Pacific Mail line has the advantage of being first in the field for it. In addition to the import trade, in such valuable freights as tea and silk, it must be noted that California has begun to export flour to Asia, a new branch of trade, and capable, if the Asiatic taste takes kindly to our fashions of eating, of indefinite development. The strength so noticeable in Union Pacific stock rests in part on this growing trade of the Pacific Ocean, all of which is likely to come over the Pacific Railroad to New York, and certain to take that route in the case of imports direct to Chicago, and possibly other inland centers. The session of Congress, too, approaches its close, with no further signs of damaging action by Congress against Pacific roads, so that it seems probable that the new Directors, whose election on the 9th of March is believed to be already settled, will enter on their duties with several causes of embarrassment removed.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 20, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:50 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	94¾	94¾	94⅝	94½	94¼	94¼
Chicago & Alton	96	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Erie	22	22	22	22¼	22	22
Reading	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Harlem		125¾		125½		125½
Mich. Cent.		97½		97½		97½
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼
Illinois Cent.	132	132	132	132	132	132
Cleve. & Pitt.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
C. & N. W.	76	76	76	76	76	76
do. pref.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½
do. pref.	75	75	75	75	74¾	74¾
Tol. & Wabash	32	32	32	32	32	32
do. pref.				45½		45½
Fort Wayne	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chic. & Alton	111		112		112	
do. pref.						
R. I. & Erie	2		2		2	
N. J. Central						
Canton	42½		42½		42½	42½
W. U. Tel.	67	67	67	67	67	67
Quicksilver	15		15		15	
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Adams Ex.	63		63		63	
Wells, F.	44		44		44	
American Ex.	45		45		45	
U. S. Ex.	41		41		41	
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94¾	94⅝		⅛
Do. Scrip	90½	90¾	¼	
Erie	22¼	22⅛		⅛
Reading	99¾	99¾		
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104¾	104⅝		⅛
Chicago & Northwestern	76¼	76		¼
Do. preferred	86½	86⅝	⅛	
Rock Island	106½	107	½	
St. Paul	55½	55⅝	⅛	
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾		
Toledo & Wabash	32	32		
Do. preferred	77	77		
Fort Wayne	98	98¾	¾	
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾		
Pacific Mail	44¼	44¾	½	
Adams Express	63½	63½		
Gold	111¼	111¼		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	22¾
Lehigh Navigation	34¼
Catawissa preferred	30½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	49½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	45
Sunbury and Amboy Railroad	16
Schuylkill Navigation	17
Reading	49¾

—James M. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money 10 Days in sums of $200 and upwards on collateral or well informed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, Monday, February 17, 1871.—Since the 1st inst. there has been a great demand for Sperm Oil, both for home use and for export, sales amounting to 6,500 bbls—say 3,000 do for export and balance for home manufacture do for export of 2,000 bbls. Sales of Whale Oil amount to 1,900 bbls—say 1,000 do. Coast Oil, in New York, at 60c; 500 do Elephant, at New London, at 66c; and 250 do Cumberland, p. h. fish and 100 do H. B. Oil, here, p. h. 55c; 350 do South Sea, p. t., and 1,200 do Arctic Oil, at 65@66c. Sales of Whalebone amount to 50,000 lbs at 99@65c, gold, for new bone, and 70c, gold, for old bone, all for export.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 20.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales, 81 96; No. 1, 81 90@1 92. Oats steady at 35c. Corn scarce and firm; sales, 60c. Barley firm; sales, 1,100 bush. The market was a slow one, although all the sheep were sold—some at very good prices, as will be seen below.

SALES.

F. Cattedellar sold 40 head fair sheep at 5½c.

H. C. Crum sold 25 head extra fine woolled sheep, averaging 101 lbs at 5¾c; 282 head Ohio sheep from 250 lbs, and 67 head scallawags at 4½ @ 5 per head.

Neeley & McMillen sold 62 head extra Kentucky sheep at 5c; 238 common from $3 50 @ 60 per head; from 4¾ to 6½c.

Adam Eckert sold 114 head from 5 to 6¼c, and 49 head for Kaufmann from 5 to 6c.

Keefer & Kraus sold 28 head from $2 per head to 6c ₱ lb.

F. Schidmantel 90 sheep from 4 to 6c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 21, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was fair, with a moderate inquiry. The sales, however, were small, such as from grain, groceries, boots, shoes, dry goods, &c., are unchanged in price, with fair demand reported. The produce and local markets are abundantly supplied.

Below are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The current prices were $4 00@4 50 ₱ obl. choice selected $5 00 ₱ bbl. Reports 664 bbls. Sales since last, common, 48 per 28lt., 5½c; refined, 9½c ₱ lb. Stills, 5½@5½; potash, 7c@7½c; pearls, 9c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales 1 gal. buckets at $10 50 ₱ doz; ₱ gallon 90@75c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply is equal to the demand; sales at $3 @ 3 50; $4 ₱ bbl.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 6@6½c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Small white $2 60 ₱ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BUTTER—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Bahnter Bros., ¼ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, 85; 5-lb cans, $20.

BRAN—Receipts were 952 packages; prime sells at 18c@20c ₱ lb, and choice at 23c.

BAR LEAD—We are reported sales at 10½c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PORK—Trade full and prices firm at quotations Shoulders plain 10c@10½; sugar cured, 12@13c. Sides, ribbed, 12½c; clear do, 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16½c. Hams, plain, 16c; sugar cured, 17c. Mess pork, $25@25 50 ₱ bbl. Dried beef, 16c. Lard—Chicago prime steam, 12c; Cincinnati kettle rendered, 13½c@14c.

CHEESE—There is a better inquiry and regular sales are made at the following figures: Western Reserve at 15c@15½c; Ohio Factory 16c@16½c; Ohio Goshen 17c; New York Dairy, 17½c; New York Factory 18c @ 18½. Receipts 184 boxes.

CORN MEAL—Sales at 90c@95c ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $18 ₱ barrel; other varieties $7@8 11.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6 @6 50; Philadelphia $8 75.

CANDLES—Sales standard brands at 22@24c ₱ lb by car load. Supply ample.

CANDIES—Sales of Belleville hydraulic at $9@2 50 ₱ barrel. Phenix hydraulic ₱ 12 50@2 75 ₱ barrel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; demand at 12½@c star, full weight, 12c; short weight, 11c; stearine 20@25c ₱ lb.

COAL—Sales of Eastern Anthracite at $9@9 50 ₱ ton.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is increasing, and we are reported sales as follows: Apples—Quarters 9@9½c; choice halves, 12@13c; peeled, 22@23c. Dried apples plenty and dull at 7c for prime, and 9c for choice. Dried black berries, 12@13c; pitted cherries 25c per ₱; unpitted do, 7c.

EGGS—Fresh eggs are arriving more freely, and sell at 22c, per dozen; preserved 18@20c., and dull at that.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Sales currants at 11@11½c ₱ lb; prunes 11½@12½c; figs, 16@20c; dates, 9@10c; pearls, 12c; Cincinnati kettle rendered, 13½@14c.

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GRAIN—Sales at 90@95c ₱ bushel.

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FOREIGN FRUITS—Sales currants at 11@11½c ₱ lb; prunes 11½@12½c; figs, 16@20c; dates, 9@10c; pearls, 12c; Cincinnati kettle rendered, 13½@14c.

GRAIN—Sales of 600 bush rough feed, regardless, at $5 @ 5 50; 100 bbls lower road, regardless, at $4 25; 1,600 bbls lower road, regardless, at $4 00; 1,000 bbls lower road, regardless, at $3 75; 1,000 bbls upper creek, sellers' option, 60 days, at $4 15; 2,000 bbls Oil City, N. G., at $4 25.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Closing market of 10½c. Crude in bulk held 14½c with light demand; refined nominal at 25c for export; sales of 500 bbls in bulk on private terms. Philadelphia delivery nominal, 24½@25c.

OIL CITY, February 16.—Market dull and nothing doing; $4 29@4 32 for 47 gravity on lower creek, and $4 46@4 48 for 44 Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Market steady; S. W. 25½c; futures—March, 24¼c; April, 24½@25c; May, 25½@25¾c; June, 25½c bid. Cash refined Crude, 12½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 20.—Market quiet and nothing doing on spot; nominal price $4 25.

TITUSVILLE, February 20.—Market dull and nothing doing; nominally $4 20, upper road.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Market dull; March 24½c bid; April 25c; May 25¼c bid; March to June 25½c, Crude 12½@13½c.

NEW YORK, February 20, 3 P. M.—Market dull and quiet, with nothing doing; prices nominal and unchanged.

OIL CITY, February 20.—Market dull and nominal at $4 46@4 50; no transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Market nominal and steady, with nothing at all doing; prices nominally at $4 45@4 50.

ROUSEVILLE, February 20.—Market very dull and nothing doing—no inquiry—offering at $4 25 for regardless.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 20.—Market quiet and nothing doing; holdings of crude at $4 25 for gravity. No sales.

TIONESTA, February 20.—Market quiet and dull at $4 25@4 30. No sales.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 20.—Market quiet at at $4 25. No sales.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20, 5:30 P. M.—February 24½c; March 24½c; April 25c; May 25¼c; March to June 25c bid. Crude 13c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Following is a list of refined oil shipped by the W. P. R. R. from Pittsburgh on the 18th inst:

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R. and W. P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, PA., February 20, 1871.

Standard Oil Company, 284 bbls refined to Wade, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forest Refining Co., 284 bbls refined to Wade, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 154 bbls refined to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments for day, 1,463 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

W B Farbaro to Hutchinson Refinery, 308 bbls; Duncan & Vensel to same, 300 bbls; total, 608 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	bbls.		bbls.
Hutchinson Refinery	308	Peerless Oil Works	300
Total			608

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

FEBRUARY 18.—The market for Scotch pig is quiet and unchanged. The demand has not materially improved; but the late declining tendency has been checked by the advance in American.

The latter has been excited, owing to the interruption of supplies consequent on the coal miners' strike. A speculative feeling has been developed among dealers, in view of a prospective scarcity, and buyers have been operating for a rise both here and in New York. Large lots have been sold, and are now held for an advance. But consumers are not disposed to pay the higher prices asked, beyond their pressing needs. Prices are:

We learn that seventeen furnaces in the Lehigh Valley, Pa., have blown out for want of coal and about half that number in Schuylkill. The cost of pig iron now on hand at works in the former is estimated at $18,000,000 less than at the corresponding time last year.

For some kinds of manufactured iron we note an improved demand, particularly in leading articles of hardware. Manufacturers' prices are firmly maintained, coming settled and established, and remote Western and Southern trade are making their seasonable selections. Bar iron has also taken a firmer upward turn, prices having declined to a point below the cost of manufacture, which has, however, materially restricted by the scarcity of forge and scrap iron.

Scotch pig is quiet, with sales of leading brands No. 1, in small lots for consumption, at a range of $25 @ 25 50 cash, including Carbonic, Eglinton and Coltness at $25@26. American is in demand and higher, with sales of yard lots at $21@22 50 cash, for the latter quality, including Lehigh, Crane at $23, and good brands No. 1 at $26. Charcoal pig is selling at $26@30 ₱ ton, as to brand. Bars are firmer and tending up, with sales of English common at $3 @ 3 25 cash; and refined do. at $3 50@3 75 cash. American refined bar is firmer and in better demand at $3 50@3 ₱ ton. Rails are in fair demand with large sales of foreign, to arrive, at $60@62 50 cash. For English; American are firm at $70@73 ₱ ton, currency. Nails are in fair demand, with sales of cut at $5@6 ₱ keg, cash. Cast steel is selling at 15@16c for English, and 16@18c for American. Anchors are selling at 8@8½c ₱ lb; chain cables, 7½@8c; chain at 7½c ₱ lb; coil chains, 12@13c ₱ lb currency for English, and for American, 9@10c gold. Spikes are firm. Boiler plates are selling at 7½c for flanges, 5½c for No. 1, and 6c ₱ lb for common and tank. Boiler sheets are in large supply and dull at 6½@7c ₱ lb for ½ ₱ lb gold. English and American do is quiet and selling at 4½c to 6½c ₱ lb. Sales are moderate and very firm at quotations. We note sales of cut, in large and small quantities, at 4½ to 4¾c, as to assorted. Scrap iron is firm, and wrought sold cheap. We quote sales at $1 to $1 25 ₱ cwt for cast, $1 75 to 2 25 for No. 1, and 85c to 95c for No. 2 wrought scrap.—*Bulletin.*

Western Iron Production.

Mr. H. McAlister, Jr., Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, has compiled, for the New York *Tribune*, the following tabular exhibit of the recent growth of iron production in the Western States, which, though imperfect, is instructive and encouraging.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON OF ALL KINDS, IN TONS OF TWO POUNDS EACH.

Years.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Wisc'n.	Mich.
1854	71,156	7,400	1,500	5,750		930
1855	85,272	8,000	1,500	6,000		1,000
1856	86,278	1,800	1,400	11,730	2,000	2,454
1857	91,000	2,000	1,400	11,000	2,000	2,000
1858	49,462	950	2,300	10,154	237	1,000
1859	131,957	950	1,000	14,178	1,200	1,200
1860	154,070	250		10,192	1,500	1,740
1861	96,054			7,000	1,000	1,000
1862	114,001			9,476	1,111	11,821
1863	170,653	750	1,000	11,905	1,000	12,000
1864	159,957			16,314	2,222	15,451
1865	142,844			15,000	2,000	15,000
1866	186,986			25,065	3,241	16,448
1867	215,000				5,000	15,000
1868	218,000					65,000
1869	250,000	25,000				70,000
1870			150,00	61,430	125,000	

†Partly estimated. Could make in 1871, 75,000 tons.
‡Capacity for 1871, 150,000 tons.
‖Partly estimated; capacity now fully 40,000 tons annually.

TOTAL PRODUCT OF CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

1864.	1865.	1869.
Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.
Ohio,		
Indiana,		
Illinois,		
Missouri,		
Wisconsin,		
Michigan,		
Kentucky,	90,754	146,410	204,500

PRODUCTION OF RAILROAD IRON, IN TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS EACH.

	1856.	1858.	1860.	1864.	1866.	1869.
Ohio	6,500	10,000	12,000	20,301	31,849	41,437
Indiana			4,000	4,772	10,000	15,000
Illinois			3,000	3,023	26,000	45,000
Wisconsin						2,000
Michigan	2,098	7,840	7,840	5,000	11,166	5,000
Kentucky	2,214	5,000	2,500	4,441	9,956	7,841

The New Through Rates of Freight.

(New York Bulletin, February 20.)

The agents of the freight combination of the New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroads have completed the schedule of rates on through freights, as reduced at the meeting held on Thursday last, and which go into effect to-day or to-morrow, according as the companies may be able to complete their arrangements. The following are the rates as officially stated:

	1.	2.	3.	4. Spec'l.
Chicago	1 50	1 30	1 00	80
Cincinnati	1 50	1 18	93	64
Louisville	1 66	1 43	1 14	93
Columbus	1 50	1 30	1 00	80
Cleveland	1 38	1 18	93	80
Toledo	1 66	1 41	1 14	93
Milwaukee	1 80	1 50	1 00	70
Toledo, w	1 15	99	78	67
St. Louis	1 80	1 63	1 29	92
Indianapolis	1 66	1 43	1 14	93
Sandusky	1 66	1 42	1 14	93
Springfield	1 66	1 42	1 14	93
Xenia	1 58	1 18	93	65
Dayton	1 58	1 18	93	65
Erie	85	75	60	50
Pittsburgh	2 40	2 05	1 60	1 25
Nashville	1 95	1 68	1 34	93
Memphis	2 50	2 15	1 71	1 20
Omaha	2 50	2 05	1 75	1 20
Keokuk	1 80	1 50	1 20	80
St. Paul	2 80	2 40	1 85	1 40
Cairo	2 50	2 15	1 71	1 20
Corry	1 88	75	58	45
Franklin	1 00	85	65	45
Meadville	1 00	85	65	45

At the same time, the following changes have been made in the classification of freights:

Flute from third class to fourth class.
Fence wire from fourth class to special class.
Pig lead from fourth class to special class.
Soda ash from fourth class to special class.
Cauttle oils from fourth to special class.
Crockery in crates from fourth class to special class.

These rates are below those lately charged by the Baltimore and Ohio, on freight from this city. That company, however, has reduced its charges on New York freights to the Northwest to the above scale, adopted by the combined roads, while their rates on Southwestern freights are placed below the combination tariff, in the following ratio: on first class, 15 cents per cwt, lower; on second class goods, the same; on third class, 10 cents; and on special, 5 cents. The Baltimore and Ohio Company also adopts the change in classification of freights noted above. These changes will be accepted with satisfaction by the merchants; and it is to be hoped that, by the roads faithfully adhering to them, any further irregularities may be obviated.

Boston Copper Market.

FEBRUARY 18.—The market for manufactured copper is quiet and unchanged. Sheathing is selling at 36c, yellow sheathing metal at 29c, bolts and Benzier's copper at 32c, and yellow metal bolts at 24c per pound.

Ingot copper is in better demand and firmer. We note sales of domestic Lake at a range of 22½@ 22¾c per pound for large and small lots.—*Bulletin.*

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—Lumber dull but unchanged at 1½. Flour scarce and firm; superfine winter $5 75@6 00; low extra winter choice; extra winter family $6 25@6 50; and irregular No. 3 red $1 29; No. 2 red winter held at $1 36; white $1 45@1 47 offered. Corn dull and declined; mixed, sacked, 56c; choice white do 61@62c. Oats firmer and in good demand; sales of Badger, in store, at 40c. Rye dull and declined at $1 00@1 01. Whisky—nothing done. Tobacco firm. Hemp lower at $120@160. Bagging dull at 12@ 12½. Provisions dull and nominally lower, with only jobbing sales: pork $23 00@23 25; bulk shoulders nominal; do sides clear 11½c; bacon shoulders 9½c; do sides clear 13½c; do clear 13½c; bacon shoulders 10c; do sides clear 14½c. Lard quiet; jobbing at 12½ @12¾c for tierce and 13½@13¾c for keg. Butter dull and declined 2c. Eggs steady; fresh at 20@23c; limed 16@18c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, February 20.—An overwhelming supply of cattle received here yesterday and Monday morning forces fully ½c below the close a very hard day; prices fell off more or less on all things offered after the arrival at Communipaw and Weehawken, making 4,350 head and 4,000 head, respectively, the largest receipts ever known here since November. Holders were determined sellers, and very few lots were left; western steers sold at 8½@9c; Texans at 7½@8c; very few extra steers sold at 10c; cattle sold at 11c to close out; weather warm; over 6,000 cattle and 20,000 sheep left over. Prices: Extra, 10c; first quality, 9c; fair to good, 8c; ordinary, 7½@8c; poor to inferior, 7c; Texans, 7½@8c; Western dressed sold at 9@9½c; a few extra at 10c; city dressed 9@9½c. Sales are worth $8 25@8 50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Dry goods.—The decline in cotton, followed by speculative weather, has caused a panic in the dry goods trade, but business is still far from being at a standstill. Jobbers were busy to-day as before long. Printed calicos are steady and in fair request at late declines. Prints are in fancy colors. Printed linens are in fair demand at 10½ for 4-4 and 12½ for 5-4. Printed percales are steady at 22½c. Pacific styles and mons delaines 18c; printing cloths are firm at 7½c cash for bright quality, while heavy sheetings and brown drills rule steady at 12½ @13c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—Cotton active and advanced; middling 14½c. Flour dull and dropping. Lowly $4 15@ 4 25; family $4 50@4 75; fancy $5 00@5 25; extra $5 75@ 6 00. Corn steady at 54@56c. Oats firm. No 2 at 36@37c. Rye dull at $1 00@1 02. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork dull at $23 00@23 50 for prime, refined dull and a shade lower. Molasses unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged. Coffee dull and steady at the last sale at $14 50. Eggs steady at 20@21c. Butter dull and declining; choice to fancy Western Reserve 30@32c; Central Ohio 28@30c; Northern Ohio 25@28c. Cheese steady at 15@16c. Bulk meats dull and unsettled, asking 8@9½c for shoulders; 12½@13c for clear rib sides; 12½@13c for clear; 11½@12c for sugar cured. Bacon dull and nominal at 9@10½c for shoulders; 14@15c for clear rib sides; 14½@15½c for clear; 13½@14½c for sugar cured. Hams dull and unsettled, asking 14@15½c for plain sugar cured. Lard dull and declining; kettle rendered 13½c; tierce 12½c; keg 13½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 20.—Flour firm. Wheat very firm; sales of 5,000 bush Southern at 95@97c; yellow do at 90@92c; Pennsylvania red at 97@98c. Corn firm; Southern 62@63c; yellow do at 65@66c; Western mixed 64@65c. Oats firm; Southern 50@55c; Pennsylvania 52@53c. Rye firm at $1 10@1 12. Provisions firm. Whisky firm at 92c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 20.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 red, cash and February, $1 36; March and April $1 37; May $1 38; No 1 white, cash and February $1 38; March and April $1 39; May $1 40; No 2 white, cash and February $1 36; March and April $1 37; May $1 38. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 1 58c; No 2 56c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 1 35c; No 2 33c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 1 95c; No 2 93c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No 1 $1 00; No 2 $1 00. Mixed feed $17 00. Seeds—Clover $6 25; Timothy $2 60@2 65. Hogs dull and nominal at $5 50@5 60.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 20.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firmer; sales of 6 cars No 1 red winter at $1 39. No 2 do nominally at $1 36@1 37. No 1 white $1 40@1 41. Corn steady at 58c. Oats quiet; sales of 2 cars at 35c. Crude petroleum firmer and active; buyers and sellers apart, held at $4 30@4 35; refined unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 1 spring $1 41; No 2 do $1 36; No 2 rejected $1 26. Corn dull at 54c. Oats dull at 36c. Barley—No 1 do. Provisions dull and unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—Cotton—demand fair, and market firm at 14½c; receipts 336 bales; shipments 3,246 bales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—Cotton steady at 14½@ 14¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 20.—Cotton quiet at 14½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 20.—Cotton firm at 14½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 20.—Cotton—Good ordinary 13½c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The Reception of the Good News.

Announcement of the Safety of the Tennessee Received with Demonstrations of Joy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1871.

The Good News.

The intelligence of the safe arrival of the Tennessee was announced from the Chair in both Houses to-day, and was received by Senators and members with mutual joy and congratulations. The mere fact that such news had arrived, however, did not entirely satisfy the over-anxious, and Secretary Robeson was telegraphed to for further particulars. About one o'clock this high naval official came into the Senate with an armful of duplicate dispatches, which he proceeded to distribute. The intelligence therein conveyed entirely satisfied the the skeptical that the vessel was entirely safe, but the excitement produced was so great that all business was suspended for a considerable time. The means taken to convey the information to the public on the streets demonstrates how great has been the general apprehension on this subject. Various stores and shops, owing to the rather deficient data in honor of the carnival, had printed placards in the windows bearing the simple legend, "The Tennessee has arrived safe." The President has been visited by a large number to-day, and congratulated upon the auspicious news.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1871.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads have instructed Mr. Wheeler, chairman, to report the Senate Southern Pacific Railroad bill so amended as to cut off all branches and additional land grants, thus securing a main trunk line from the eastern boundary of Texas to San Diego. It is thought the Senate will immediately concur, so that there shall soon be another road across the continent.

VANCE VINDICATED.

Senator elect Vance has gone home to North Carolina, having become discouraged in his efforts to procure the removal of his political disabilities, so as to enable him to take his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March. It is not known that he intends to resign, but in event of his doing so, General Ransom would undoubtedly be chosen to succeed him. Ransom received within five or six more votes as Vance in the convention which nominated the latter. He was a strict States' Rights man before the war, a violent rebel during the war, but his disabilities have been removed, and he could take the seat if elected. In regard to the last proposition there can be no doubt, because about the same votes would be cast by the Legislature for him as were given in the election of Vance.

The Tennessee.

HER VOYAGE TO SAMANA.

Rough Weather—The Vessel a Fine Sailer, but of no Account as a Steamer.

From the Tribune's San Domingo Correspondence:

BAY OF SAMANA, January 27.—We had charming weather for the first two days out—cold indeed, but bright and clear, with fresh and favoring winds, and every prospect of a pleasant voyage, but towards evening of the second day in the rough latitude of Hatteras our troubles began, and from that time until we neared our destination we experienced abundant discomfort and many stormy seas, though without any specially severe test of the sea-going qualities of the vessel. Using generally both steam and sails, we have made a moderately quick voyage, but the behavior of the vessel under steam is far from satisfactory, and her machinery is found to be full of serious defects. As a sailer, however, the ship is a remarkably handy craft. We had been out of sight of land six days and a half when, on the morning of the 24th we heard from the lookout in the maintop welcome cry, "Land, ho!" The morning was the hottest we had yet felt. A burning sun blisters the deck; the brass work of the frigate glowed like fire, and the water glittered like burnished metal under the blazing heavens. There was hardly a breath of air, and as we steamed through the calm sea the sails hung useless from the yards. At two o'clock in the afternoon we dropped anchor in the outer harbor of Samana, about two miles from the village. Over the property leased by the United States floated the American flag, and we found in the harbor the United States steamer Nantucket, Captain McCook.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Opening of the German Parliament to be Postponed.

BERLIN, February 20.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* corroborates the rumors that the opening of the German Parliament will be postponed in consequence of the prospects of peace with France.

The English Parliament.

LONDON, February 20.—The bill granting annuity to Princess Louise has passed its final reading in the House of Commons.

The University tests bill was discussed this evening and an amendment practically disqualifying all except Church of England men was defeated. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Fawcett tending to the abolition of clerical fellowships was rejected after a keen debate, and the bill passed.

A protracted debate followed on the election reform.

Mr. Forester pressed the passage of the reform measure, and leave was given for the introduction of the bill.

ARKANSAS.

The Clayton Senators Block the Wheels of Legislation and Prevent Them from Going Off on an Excursion—Direful Threats from a Newspaper—The President Instructs the Military to Keep the Peace.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says: On calling the roll in the Senate this morning only seven Senators answered, the Clayton members having left the city to prevent a quorum. Mr. Hodgett was called to the chair. The impeachment managers from the House were then announced. Mr. Sutton, manager, proclaimed the impeachment of Powell Clayton. Mr. Hodgett offered to swear Chief Justice McClure. Mr. Carlass moved that the Secretary be instructed to notify those officers of their impeachment. The Chair ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that there was no quorum. The Sergeant-at-Arms, a brother of Rodgin, the fraudulent Senator from Hot Springs, having also absentified himself, the assistant was instructed to bring in the absentees, four additional assistants being appointed to assist him. After half an hour the assistant reported that Senator Rodgin had left the city on an excursion to Fort Smith. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow. In the House no important business came up except that the Impeachment Committee reported exonerating Governor General Baxter from neglect of duty as charged.

The Supreme Court met at ten o'clock, and overruled the motion of the counsel for Lieutenant Governor Johnson for a trial by jury on the ground of unconstitutionality. They then demanded it under the Fourteenth Amendment, and proceeded to argue the motion until one o'clock, when the Court adjourned till to-morrow. If this motion is overruled, the counsel will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and if the Court refuses to grant the appeal, a writ of error will be obtained from the Federal Court here to stay the proceedings. Notwithstanding his impeachment McClure occupied a position on the bench.

The *Republican* this morning in its leader says: "The impeachment article against the Governor and Chief Justice will fall for want of a Senate to present articles to. Nothing would give us more pleasure than to see Governor Johnson, Brooks, Hodgett and the members of the House who voted for the impeachment go down to the Governor's office and demand that he turn over his office. They would sweep from the face of the earth to the uttermost depths in the twinkling of an eye, and our advice to those who have not prepared themselves for the next world is to keep away from the State House the day Johnson attempts to take possession of the Governor's office." As this article intimates, Clayton is determined not to stand trial, because there is too much truth in the charges. The stairway leading to the executive room was boarded up this morning and a guard placed at the top to prevent the passage of any one not belonging to the Clayton party.

It is generally understood that a telegram was received from the President to-day to the Commander of the Department of the South, directing him to keep the peace in Arkansas, and that troops will be sent to Little Rock if necessary.

FRANCE.

LATEST TERMS OF PEACE.

Council at Bordeaux Deliberating.

Proposition to Isolate France.

No Extension of the Armistice.

If the Germen Terms Are Not Met Hostilities Will Be Resumed.

Paris Treated as a Captured City

Assembly to Name a Triumvirate.

An Admiral, a General and a Citizen to Settle Terms of Peace.

THE EMPEROR'S RETURN TO BERLIN.

FRANCE.

Deliberating on Terms of Peace—France to be Completely Isolated—No Extension of the Armistice—Germany Insists on Her Pound of Flesh—A Triumvirate to Settle Terms—Emperor William's Return to Berlin.

Special to the Herald.]

BORDEAUX, February 19.—Deliberations are now going on in Reichauper's office on the conditions of peace. The cession of Nice and neutralization of Savoy, in order to completely isolate France, are under discussion. France will thus be separated from Germany by the neutralized territories of Belgium, Luxemburg and Switzerland, and by the newly acquired territory and fortresses of Alsace and Lorraine, and from her old ally, Italy, by neutral territory replete with obstacles to military operations. The great object of Germany is to incapacitate France from taking her threatened revenge. Bismarck is willing to renounce Metz upon condition of dismantlement, but Moltke insists on retaining the fortress as a necessary strategic point. Moltke also insists upon retaining a belt of territory including Belfort. As the people of this region are entirely French, Bismarck is unwilling to insist. The question is still under debate in the Imperial council.

No further extension of the armistice will be conceded on any ground whatever. If peace is not concluded, and the German terms met satisfactorily by twelve at noon on the 23d inst., the German armies will march south and Paris will be treated as a captured city.

The number of cannon delivered up to the Germans falls short four of the number officially stated. Upon demanding the missing four the French answered that a mistake was made in counting them. The Germans refused to accept the explanation, and four new cannon are being cast at the foundry of Caillot to make up the deficiency.

A German financier has been summoned to Versailles to advise on the best means of securing payment of the indemnity. It is the opinion that half must be in bills of progressive dates.

It is believed that the French assembly will name a triumvirate, including an Admiral and General, to arrange terms with Count Von Moltke, they pass an electoral law and dissolve, thus shifting the responsibility of peace or war upon other shoulders.

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The Germans will certainly enter Paris on the 24th, and take possession. On the imperial route every precaution will be taken to insure the Emperor's safety. The houses on the route will be occupied by chief officers and their police. The Emperor will lunch at the Ecole Militaire, in consequence of the fever at the Tuileries, and will leave Versailles for Pentoyaux on the 25th. The Crown Prince of German sovereigns, inviting them personally to be present at Berlin at his triumphal entry.

The Crown Prince has gone to inspect the second army. From there he will go to Dijon.

Germany's Final Conditions for Peace.

PARIS, February 19.—There is good authority for stating that Germany's final conditions for peace include the cession of Alsace and a portion of Lorraine, with the fortresses of Thionville, Metz and Strasburg; a payment of an indemnity of £800,000,000.

The Germans continue to impose requisitions in the vicinity of Paris. The Mayor of Chantilly has been seized in default of the payment of 15,000 francs levied on the town.

ENGLAND.

French Ports Filled with Provisions for Paris.

LONDON, February 20.—The French ports are filled with provisions bound for Paris, but which cannot be forwarded for want of transportation.

The New French Government in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 20.—The French Charge d'Affairs here has notified the Imperial Cabinet of the establishment of the new Government for France, and formal recognition is expected to be announced to-morrow.

PRUSSIA.

Emperor William Expresses Earnest Sympathy with Switzerland.

BERLIN, February 20.—Emperor William has informed the Swiss Government of his assumption of the Imperial title, and adds an assurance of the continuance of earnest sympathy with Switzerland.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

STATE CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

Legislation Unfriendly to the Pennsylvania Central in New Jersey—Completion of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, &c., &c.

EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE AND HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPLETED.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 20.—A special to the *Journal* says that the last rail on the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad was laid this afternoon. Through trains from Nashville will run in a few days.

THE WASHINGTON AND RICHMOND RAILWAY INCORPORATED.

RICHMOND, VA., February 20.—To-day the House, after a long fight and much filibustering, which lasted until after night, passed the bill incorporating the Washington and Richmond Railway Company, thus giving the Pennsylvania Central Railroad connection with the Southern roads.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., February 20.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to incorporate the National Railway Company across the State, with a capital of six million dollars; also a bill to repeal the act allowing the Camden and Amboy Railroad and other railroads to consolidate their stock and to lease it to other railroads. The latter bill is believed to be to prevent the lease of the roads to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

The Massachusetts Legislature has before it a plan devised by Mr. Edward S. Crane for vesting the ownership of the principal railways in the State. He proposes that the corporations of the roads be called respectively the Boston and New York Railway Trust Company, the Boston and Albany Railway Trust Company, the Atlantic and Ontario Railway Trust Company, the Boston and Maine Railway Company, the Boston and Portland Railway Trust Company, and the Boston Railway Clearing and Depot Company, with capitals amounting in the aggregate to over $200,000,000. These companies are to be authorized to purchase the stock and bonds of all the leading lines, when the commissioners which now center in Boston, at certain prices to be specified. On this basis, it is said, the State is to guarantee dividends at the rate of six per cent. per annum for twenty years, and at the end of that period to buy the leading stock at par, any surplus over seven per cent. earned in the meantime to go to the sinking fund and be invested in the purchase of the stock, so that at the end of twenty years the State will become the sole owner of all the railways. From thenceforth the rates of freight and passage are to be fixed at just enough to cover expenses.

NEW RAILWAY FROM MILWAUKEE TO CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Times* says that the Wisconsin Legislature has passed, and the Wisconsin Governor has approved, an act which assures to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway an outlet to Chicago. The whole process consisted in amending an old charter, authorizing the construction of a railway from Watertown to the southern boundary of the State, by striking out the word Watertown and inserting the word Milwaukee. The charter is owned by Mr. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company. Mr. Mitchell is also understood to be the owner of an Illinois charter passed in 1865, creating the Chicago and Northern Railway Company with authority to build a railway from Illinois to the point of intersection boundary of Illinois. The contemplated route of this railway was along the Aux Plaine river to the Wisconsin line, and thence northwestwardly to Watertown, Portage, &c. The principal change consists in making Milwaukee the objective terminus, thus giving a second railway between that place and Chicago. In 1866, the Common Council of this city granted to the said Northern Railway Company the right of way to enter the city on the east side of the North branch, through North Market and Hawthorne streets, to such grounds as the company might require for depot purposes in the vicinity of Kinzie street bridge. The grant has never been declared forfeited, and the probability now is that immediate measures will be taken by the Northern Railway Company to establish and occupy the Chicago terminus of their road according to the original programme.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Important Bills Pending—Constitutional Reform—Artisans' Institute of Pittsburgh—Department of Agriculture, Mining and Manufactures—Opposition to Land Subsidies—Regarding Liquor Licenses in Allegheny County.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The bill reported by Senator Buckalew on Friday, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform, provides that the question of calling a convention to revise and amend the Constitution, shall be submitted to the people for their decision, on the second Tuesday of June next, at which time also nominations for the proposed convention shall be voted for, and if a majority of the legal votes shall be in favor of a convention, then the members chosen shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, on the second Tuesday of September next, and proceed to the business, after several days of adjournment, as to time and place, and with authority to propose such amendments to the people as such changes and amendments of the Constitution as they shall think necessary on the subject, however, to the following limitations upon their power. That the proceedings shall not exceed one hundred days of actual session; that three-fifths of all the members of the convention shall have the right to require the separate and distinct submission to a popular vote of any change or amendment proposed by the convention. Thirty-two members are to be elected at large, each person voting for more than sixteen and the 32 highest in vote shall be declared elected. The district members are to be chosen, divided as follows: Philadelphia to be entitled to 19—the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th wards of that city to be the First district and to elect six members; the 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th wards to be the Second, and elect five members; 18th, 19th, 20th, and 25th to be the Third and elect four; the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, 27th and 28th to be the Fourth and elect three. The remainder of the State shall be entitled to eighty-nine members as follows: 1, Bucks; 2, Montgomery; 3, Chester and Delaware; 4, Lehigh and Carbon; 5, Northampton; 6, Berks; 7, Schuylkill; 8, Lancaster; 4, Dauphin and Lebanon; 3, Northumberland and Union; 2, Lycoming, Monroe, Columbia and Sullivan; 3, Luzerne; 3, and each voter of Luzerne to vote for no more than three candidates; 1, Monroe, Pike and Wayne. 2; Susquehannah, Bradford and Wyoming. 3; Tioga, Potter and McKean. 2; Clinton, Cameron and Center. 2; Elk and Jefferson. 2; Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin. 2; Cambria and Somerset. 2; Clarion, Venango and Forest. 2; Fulton and Cumbria, 2; Crawford. 2; Mercer, Lawrence and Beaver, 3; Butler and Armstrong, 2; Westmoreland. 3; Fayette and Greene, 2; Washington, 2; Allegheny, 5 (5 candidates); Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, 2; Franklin and Cumberland, 3; York and Adams, 3; and Perry, Juniata and Snyder, 2. The members, except in Allegheny and Luzerne, to be elected by the cumulative system.

The third section provides regulations for the election as to form of tickets. The fourth provides for the meeting of return judges on the Thursday after election in Philadelphia, and on Friday in the other portions of the State. The returns are to be opened by the Secretary of the State within fifteen days after the election, and if a majority of the votes are for a convention, the Governor shall declare the fact giving the result. The Secretary of State to call the convention to order, and at preliminary proceedings the chief clerks of Senate and House, if present, shall act as Secretaries. The compensation is to be as follows: Salary, $500; mileage, ten cents a mile circular, to be allowed only for the shortest routes; postage, stationery and contingencies, $25.

ARTISANS' INSTITUTE OF PITTSBURGH.

Charles Wilson, John Hamill, Patrick Kearney, William Sterling and others are incorporated under the name and style of the Artisans' Institute of the city of Pittsburgh, for the object of promoting and encouraging general information upon commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic and useful arts, and sell property, for the use and be sued, purchase. Institute shall be organized within one month from the passage of this act.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

House bill No. 443 provides that there shall be established for this Commonwealth a Department of Agriculture, Mining and Manufactures, under the superintendence of a Commissioner, with a salary of $2,500 per annum, to be appointed triennially by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; shall have his office in the State capitol building, and shall appoint a clerk with a salary of $1,200, who shall reside in Harrisburg, and attend daily at the office. The Commissioner shall collect an annual report containing statistics and information connected with the agricultural interests of the State as may seem desirable; and he shall procure from the State experimental farms a complete account of experiments there made, and report annually for the information of the Legislature the condition and progress of the agricultural college and farms, and make such suggestions thereon as may seem advisable. The Commissioner's office shall be a general repository for specimens, articles and documents of information connected with the subjects embraced in this department. The Commissioner is empowered to employ a geologist, analytical chemist, botanist, entomologist, and veterinary surgeon, and such other assistants as he may deem necessary, at an expense not exceeding $5,000 per annum.

STATE ROADS.

Where questions arise as to the width of State roads authorized by acts of Assembly, the Court of Quarter Sessions are authorized to settle the matter.

OPPOSITION TO LAND GRABS.

Be it Resolved, &c., That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and that our Representatives in that body be requested to oppose the further passage of laws granting subsidies of public lands to railroad companies or corporations under any pretext whatever.

MOUNT WASHINGTON TO BORROW MONEY.

The School Board of the borough of Mount Washington are empowered to borrow not more than $25,000, for a term not exceeding ten years, and to issue bonds for the same, in sums not less than $100 each, bearing interest at the rate not exceeding eight per cent. bonds to be exempt from taxation except for school purposes, the proceeds of the loan to be applied exclusively to the purchase of ground and erection of school buildings. A tax of not exceeding two per cent. is authorized, yearly, to pay the interest of the loan, and to cease when the debt so created is extinguished.

REGARDING LIQUOR LICENSES.

Mr. Humphreys read in place on February 15th an act to regulate the granting and the issuing of liquor licenses in the boroughs of Birmingham, Pittsburgh, Manchester, Allegheny, Lawrenceville, Pike, Collins, Ross, Reserve, Penn, North and South Fayette, Peebles, Wesley, Lee and Kilbuck, Allegheny county.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

The following is a copy of the bill read in the Pennsylvania Senate on the 1st instant, from which, no doubt, arose the excitement in Wall street. The bill is a little blind, perhaps, to the general reader, but the object of it will be seen, apply in terms to the Pennsylvania *Railroad* Company, whatever that may be, chartered on the 7th of April last year. We are indebted to Representative Josephs for a copy of the bill:

An Act supplementary to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Company, approved the 7th day of April, 1870, authorizing the lease or consolidation of railroads, and the purchase or sale or disposal thereof by the Company:

SECTION 1. That the capital stock of said Company as authorized by said act, or the stock thereof, may be increased, from time to time, by the Board of Directors, to such amount and in such manner prescribed by said act, not exceeding the sum of $30,000,000, and the said Company may from time to time offer for subscription, or sell, such portion of said stock as the Board of Directors may deem expedient, and may issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness therefor, and may be in the whole or in part convertible into stock, as the said Company may from time to time determine; and the said Company are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase the stock, or any part thereof, of any railroad company, in payment of any debt or liability incurred in the purchase of such property, and may sell or dispose of any portion of said common or preferred stock, or bonds, upon such terms and conditions as the Company may agree upon, with any railroad or transportation companies, or the doing of any other act authorized by the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

STATE NEWS.

The house in which Senator Cameron resides, at Harrisburg, is 105 years old.

The water rents collected in Philadelphia last year amounted to $826,340 and the works pumped during the year 13,392,888,272 gallons, an average of 36,578,676 gallons a day. There are in the city 4,099 fire plugs.

The Greensburg *Argus* says: Mrs. Meacham, an aged lady residing on "Bunker Hill," was found dead in the woodhouse one day last week. Her aged husband, Father Meacham, is also at an advanced age, but although not quite one hundred years old, still survives her, though she is younger and infirm.

The congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church of New Castle have extended a call to Rev. R. M. Kerr, of Ebensburg.

A new Masonic lodge is to be organized soon in Altoona.

Philadelphia is again becoming an important tea center.

Prescott, Luzerne county, talks of building a $20,000 opera house.

Wendell Phillips is to lecture in Allentown next Saturday evening.

A reat of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be established in Sharon.

Two of General Kilpatrick's admirers in Rensselaw grave him a $2,000 horse and a $500 dog.

William Little, formerly of Juniata county, is a member of the lower house of the South Carolina Legislature.

W. A. Engarde, formerly of the Germantown *Chronicle*, proposes to publish a daily paper at Bethlehem, to be called the *Star*.

The machine shops of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at South Easton, employs 250 hands, whose monthly wages amount to $21,000.

The American House, in Lebanon, was built in 1771, just one hundred years ago. On one of the stones is an inscription in German which, translated, reads: "I built this house, and every person that goes in and out."

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We learn from the *Tremont News* that a man named Burnell was found on Friday morning, the 10th inst., on the road leading from lower Rauch's creek to Dent, dead from the effects of cold. The unfortunate man had been in Tremont on Thursday and had started for Lotberry in the evening, but from the severity of the weather, he became benumbed and about a mile from his home. He was a middle aged, unmarried man, and had lived in Lotberry but a short time.

Thomas Begley, a resident of the Twenty-sixth ward, Philadelphia, and one of the survivors of the Mexican war, died on the 13th inst., aged twenty-four years, from disease contracted in the army. He served during the war in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Regiment, subsequently entered the navy, and was on board of the Oneida when she was run down by the Bombay, January 24, 1858. For his behavior in this engagement he received a good conduct medal from the Navy Department.

The report of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane has been published, and from it we learn that since the opening of the new the institution 3,079 males and 2,717 females have been received, 2,969 males and 2,842 females discharged. The total expenditures for the year under this department during the year were $73,802 58, the net receipts from the State, and to be invested in the purchase of the stock, so that at the end of twenty years the State will become the sole owner of all the railways. From thenceforth the rates of freight and passage are to be fixed at just enough to cover expenses.

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The School Board of the borough of Mount Washington are empowered to borrow not more than $25,000, for a term not exceeding ten years, and to issue bonds for the same, in sums not less than $100 each, bearing interest at the rate not exceeding eight per cent. bonds to be exempt from taxation except for school purposes, the proceeds of the loan to be applied exclusively to the purchase of ground and erection of school buildings. A tax of not exceeding two per cent. is authorized, yearly, to pay the interest of the loan, and to cease when the debt so created is extinguished.

REGARDING LIQUOR LICENSES.

Mr. Humphreys read in place on February 15th an act to regulate the granting and the issuing of liquor licenses in the boroughs of Birmingham, Pittsburgh, Manchester, Allegheny, Lawrenceville, Pike, Collins, Ross, Reserve, Penn, North and South Fayette, Peebles, Wesley, Lee and Kilbuck, Allegheny county.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

The following is a copy of the bill read in the Pennsylvania Senate on the 1st instant, from which, no doubt, arose the excitement in Wall street. The bill is a little blind, perhaps, to the general reader, but the object of it will be seen, apply in terms to the Pennsylvania *Railroad* Company, whatever that may be, chartered on the 7th of April last year. We are indebted to Representative Josephs for a copy of the bill:

An Act supplementary to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Company, approved the 7th day of April, 1870, authorizing the lease or consolidation of railroads, and the purchase or sale or disposal thereof by the Company:

SECTION 1. That the capital stock of said Company as authorized by said act, or the stock thereof, may be increased, from time to time, by the Board of Directors, to such amount and in such manner prescribed by said act, not exceeding the sum of $30,000,000, and the said Company may from time to time offer for subscription, or sell, such portion of said stock as the Board of Directors may deem expedient, and may issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness therefor, and may be in the whole or in part convertible into stock, as the said Company may from time to time determine; and the said Company are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase the stock, or any part thereof, of any railroad company, in payment of any debt or liability incurred in the purchase of such property, and may sell or dispose of any portion of said common or preferred stock, or bonds, upon such terms and conditions as the Company may agree upon, with any railroad or transportation companies, or the doing of any other act authorized by the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

STATE NEWS.

The house in which Senator Cameron resides, at Harrisburg, is 105 years old.

The water rents collected in Philadelphia last year amounted to $826,340 and the works pumped during the year 13,392,888,272 gallons, an average of 36,578,676 gallons a day. There are in the city 4,099 fire plugs.

The Greensburg *Argus* says: Mrs. Meacham, an aged lady residing on "Bunker Hill," was found dead in the woodhouse one day last week. Her aged husband, Father Meacham, is also at an advanced age, but although not quite one hundred years old, still survives her, though he is younger and infirm.

The congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church of New Castle have extended a call to Rev. R. M. Kerr, of Ebensburg.

A new Masonic lodge is to be organized soon in Altoona.

Philadelphia is again becoming an important tea center.

Prescott, Luzerne county, talks of building a $20,000 opera house.

Wendell Phillips is to lecture in Allentown next Saturday evening.

A reat of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be established in Sharon.

Two of General Kilpatrick's admirers in Rensselaw grave him a $2,000 horse and a $500 dog.

William Little, formerly of Juniata county, is a member of the lower house of the South Carolina Legislature.

W. A. Engarde, formerly of the Germantown *Chronicle*, proposes to publish a daily paper at Bethlehem, to be called the *Star*.

The machine shops of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at South Easton, employs 250 hands, whose monthly wages amount to $21,000.

The American House, in Lebanon, was built in 1771, just one hundred years ago. On one of the stones is an inscription in German which, translated, reads: "I built this house, and every person that goes in and out."

The Cadets of Temperance in Philadelphia will celebrate Washington's birthday by a festival at Lehigh, to be called the "Cadet Ball."

We learn from the *Tremont News* that a man named Burnell was found on Friday morning, the 10th inst., on the road leading from lower Rauch's creek to Dent, dead from the effects of cold. The unfortunate man had been in Tremont on Thursday and had started for Lotberry in the evening, but from the severity of the weather, he became benumbed and about a mile from his home. He was a middle aged, unmarried man, and had lived in Lotberry but a short time.

Thomas Begley, a resident of the Twenty-sixth ward, Philadelphia, and one of the survivors of the Mexican war, died on the 13th inst., aged twenty-four years, from disease contracted in the army. He served during the war in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Regiment, subsequently entered the navy, and was on board of the Oneida when she was run down by the Bombay, January 24, 1858. For his behavior in this engagement he received a good conduct medal from the Navy Department.

The report of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane has been published, and from it we learn that since the opening of the new the institution 3,079 males and 2,717 females have been received, 2,969 males and 2,842 females discharged. The total expenditures for the year under this department during the year were $73,802 58, the net receipts from the State, and to be invested in the purchase of the stock, so that at the end of twenty years the State will become the sole owner of all the railways. From thenceforth the rates of freight and passage are to be fixed at just enough to cover expenses.

NEW RAILWAY FROM MILWAUKEE TO CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Times* says that the Wisconsin Legislature has passed, and the Wisconsin Governor has approved, an act which assures to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway an outlet to Chicago. The whole process consisted in amending an old charter, authorizing the construction of a railway from Watertown to the southern boundary of the State, by striking out the word Watertown and inserting the word Milwaukee. The charter is owned by Mr. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company. Mr. Mitchell is also understood to be the owner of an Illinois charter passed in 1865, creating the Chicago and Northern Railway Company with authority to build a railway from Illinois to the point of intersection boundary of Illinois. The contemplated route of this railway was along the Aux Plaine river to the Wisconsin line, and thence northwestwardly to Watertown, Portage, &c. The principal change consists in making Milwaukee the objective terminus, thus giving a second railway between that place and Chicago. In 1866, the Common Council of this city granted to the said Northern Railway Company the right of way to enter the city on the east side of the North branch, through North Market and Hawthorne streets, to such grounds as the company might require for depot purposes in the vicinity of Kinzie street bridge. The grant has never been declared forfeited, and the probability now is that immediate measures will be taken by the Northern Railway Company to establish and occupy the Chicago terminus of their road according to the original programme.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

**Important Bills Pending—Constitutional Reform—Artisans' Institute of Pittsburgh—Department of Agriculture, Mining and Manufactures—Opposition to Land Subsidies—Regarding Liquor Licenses